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TWO COUNTRIES SEEK CONTROL OF MANCHURIA

Russia and Japan Use Treaty
and Concession to Gain
Firm Footing

CHANG TSO-LIN POWER BEHIND GOVERNMENT

Tokyo and Moscow Careful
to Sound General Before
Notes to China

By a Correspondent Recently in China

Three extramural Chinese provinces, Shengking, Kirin, and Heilung-kiang, comprise Manchuria, a territory larger than the eastern half of the United States, with a total population but twice that of New York City. It was not until 1912, when the republican form of government was established in China, that the ban against colonization outside the Great Wall was lifted, and the exodus of Chinese farmers from the overcrowded provinces of Chihli, Shantung, and Anhwei began.

The potential and actual wealth of these three provinces has been estimated to exceed by eight times that of any similar area in intramural China. During the past century the rulers of both Russia and Japan have cast covetous eyes upon this richest uncut jewel of Asia's crown, and by treaty and concessions have pushed their separate civilizational far into the hinterland.

Today there are 11,000,000 Chinese in Manchuria as compared with 200,000 Russians and about 175,000 Japanese. Will Russia or Japan be able to oust this ever-increasing Chinese population? If so, could either of these countries rule Manchuria in peace and harmony? Will the Chinese eventually absorb these two other civilizations, or will they drive one into the sea and the other into the desert? The last alternative is the maintenance of the present status quo, which is satisfactory enough for China, but exceedingly irksome to Japan and Russia, both of which countries have dreamed wealthy dreams for the future.

Right Perspective
To obtain a proper perspective regarding these problems it is necessary to examine briefly the reasons why Chinese colonists in Manchuria are willing to lay down their lives to prevent further aggression either by the Government at Peking or by foreign powers. The answer is found in the one word—Peace. These emigrants have forsaken their ancestral homes and in this new and rich country have been able to raise larger crops, freed in a large measure from the machinations of grafting officials and militarists. Instead of living from day to day in constant terror of the future, they have been able to put by each year a comfortable surplus for their old age. Only twice during the last 12 years have they been called upon to defend their country by force of arms and each time they have been successful.

The first occasion was in 1922, when General Wu Peifu, heading the Chihli militaristic party endeavored to conquer Manchuria and to replace the civil and military governor, Chang Tso-lin, through whose energy, concentration, attention to detail, and elimination of grafting tax collectors, the Three Eastern Provinces had been placed on a paying basis.

Chang Tso-lin Strengthened
This war served only to consolidate Chang Tso-lin's position and to vindicate his principles of good government in the eyes of the people of Manchuria. Although at the time General Wu Peifu was hailed as the conquering hero throughout China, it

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Potato Crops Bring Prices of War Time

By the Associated Press
Chicago, Oct. 28

POTATO prices are about even with wartime levels, according to a report by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Latest quotations throughout chief producing states are \$2.30 to \$3.10 a hundred pounds, wholesale, as against 55c to 95c a year ago. Growers who are lucky enough to have a fair sized crop are congratulating themselves, and it is added that many an old debt is being paid with the money received from potatoes.

SOCIALISTS MAY ENTER THE NEW FRENCH CABINET

M. Painleve Has Choice to
Succeed Himself—Various
Combinations Mentioned

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Paul Painlevé is indicated by a number of prominent politicians who were consulted by President Doumergue as his own successor, and it is for him to accept or reject the post which he has resigned. His resignation has been inevitable for several days, because something like an ultimatum had been delivered to the Cabinet by the Radicals, and it is obviously impossible for a man of the Left to govern in the present Parliament without the full support of the Socialists, who demand a capital levy. There were also personal questions involved. Joseph Caillaux, the Finance Minister, in opposing the financial policy of the Radicals, had engaged in a duel with the former Premier. He also came into violent collision with certain bankers, whose names are freely mentioned in the lobbies and had been pronounced by M. Caillaux himself to be believed that M. Caillaux has barred the way of succession to his chief adversary in the Cabinet, M. de Monzie.

Briland Deprecates Crisis

Aristide Briland, the Foreign Minister, who deprecates the crisis, is certain to remain at the foreign office for the ratification of the Locarno Pact, and if M. Painlevé discovers he cannot form a cabinet which is likely to live when it meets Parliament, then President Doumergue may appeal to M. Briland to become Prime Minister. Edouard Herriot is also put forward.

One scheme is for M. Painlevé to become Minister of Finance, M. Briland to remain at the head of foreign affairs and M. Herriot as war or education minister. The difficult is that in the complicated financial situation, a statesman of the first rank is not eager to take the premiership with its general responsibilities. Notably is this true of M. Briland who prefers to retain merely departmental responsibility. It is possible, therefore, that a politician of second rank will be eventually chosen. The usual consultations at the Elysée between President Doumergue and Henry Beniger, L. T. Malvy and M. de Selves and others holding special

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University Presidents Gather for Their Annual Conference

More Than Sixty Delegates Expected to Attend Sessions
at Yale—Presidents of Swarthmore and Carnegie
Corporation to Be Guests of Association

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28 (Special).—Members of the Association of American Universities, from all over the eastern section of the United States are gathering here today for the twenty-seventh annual conference which will open at Yale University tomorrow and continue through Saturday.

More than 60 delegates are expected to attend including Presidents of American Universities, Dr. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard; John Grier Hibben, of Princeton; Livingston Farrand, of Cornell; Ray Lyman Wilbur, of California; Walter D. Scott, of Northwestern; Wallace W. Atwood, of Clark; David Kinley, of Illinois; Stratton Brooks, of Missouri; H. W. Chase, of North Carolina; Herbert H. Hadley, of Washington; and James A. Angell, of Yale. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore, and F. D. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation, will be the guests of the association.

The chief business of the conference will be the discussion of the common problems of graduate schools and similar officers of graduate schools and a dinner at the Graduate Club, given by Wilbur L. Cross, dean of the Yale Graduate School. The first session on Friday, at 10 a. m., in the president's room, Memorial Hall, will be addressed by Dean Cross of Yale on "The Two Functions of the Graduate School"; by Prof. Leon B. Richardson of Dartmouth College on "The Liberal College and Vocationalism"; and by Dean Carl E. Seashore of the State University of Iowa on "The Placement Examination as a Means of Discovering and Motivating the Future Scholar Early." The delegates and guests will be entertained at a luncheon by President and Mrs. Angell at the president's house at 1 o'clock.

'Know Your Courts' Is Pleaded as Law Enforcement Basis

Massachusetts Survey Precedes Opening of
Campaign by Women's National Committee

Preparatory to the opening of a nation-wide campaign by the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement to obtain more effective court procedure and the elimination of legal technicalities which hamper administration of the law, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, chairman of the Women's Allied Organization of Massachusetts, made public results of a representative survey of Massachusetts court records which, she asserts, reveal that "a convicted felon is given only one chance in 24 of having to serve a jail sentence, and has little danger of getting a fine of more than \$100."

From this detailed study of the courts, the conclusion is reached that the legal entanglements of court practice and the consequent retarding of the machinery of justice are proving to be contributing factors in inducing crime, so far as disrespect for law is thus encouraged.

The statement of Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, that while "we have made great strides in the last few years in the law, a generation, with but few notable exceptions criminal procedure remains what it was 50 years ago," will be made the basis of the national appeal in behalf of court reform which the co-ordinated women's organizations are to make, Mrs. Tilton explained.

Placing Facts Before Public
"The women take the ground that the first step towards betterment in law criminal procedure is to get the public face to face with the facts," she added, "sympathy and understanding by the public of the whole intricate problem of motoring out justice must come first. Then, and then only can we clean house intelligently. Therefore, all organizations are urged to know their courts."

Specific instances of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement of which Mrs. Tilton is a member include the formation of "Know Your Courts" committees in communities throughout the United States. These committees are to study the courts on the court after a defense lawyer has been lodged against him on similar grounds.

Both challenges were based on utterances of the two generals against the separate Air Department favored by Colonel Mitchell, in support of which he used language which led to his court-martial on a charge of violating good discipline.

Basis of Challenge
A sharp verbal clash between General Sumnerall and Frank R. Reid, Congressman from Illinois, preceded General Sumnerall's request that the court excuse him from further attendance.

In support of his challenge, Mr. Reid read statements made by General Sumnerall before the President's Air Board, and coupled with them extracts from the report of Colonel Mitchell after he inspected the air defenses of the Hawaiian department, at that time commanded by General Sumnerall.

"In other words, these appealed cases, cases that had been found guilty in a lower court and sentenced to jail, by taking their cases higher to the President's Air Board, in effect actually getting the inside of a jail," Mrs. Tilton's statement declared. "In short, the Superior Court appeared very like a 'happy hunting ground' for criminals."

"I have learned the first time," General Sumnerall said, "of the empty Colonel Mitchell has toward me. The report he made is untrue, unfair and ignorant. This is not the place to prove the efficiency of the air service of the Hawaiian department. I cannot sit as a member of this court. I beg the court to excuse me from further attendance."

The court granted the request after a short consultation.

Gen. Howze in Chair
General Sumnerall's retirement placed Maj. Gen. Robert H. Howze, commanding officer of the 5th corps area at Columbus, O., in the president's chair.

A peremptory challenge then was made by Mr. Reid against Maj. Gen. Reid, Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. This form of challenge permitted of no argument, and Gen. Sladen was excused.

Only one peremptory is permitted under the practice of court procedure, but any number may be challenged for cause, as were General Sumnerall and Bowley. It is not required that the defendant state the reasons for a peremptory challenge.

Vacancies caused by the challenges were not filled in army courts; the remaining members retaining full authority to act. With the challenges disposed of, therefore, the court was sworn, with its original membership of 13 reduced to 10.

Report Dated 1923
Colonel Mitchell's Hawaiian report, which was read to the court as a part of the challenge against General Sumnerall, was dated December, 1923, and declared the forces of the islands were badly organized and that General Sumnerall had shown an ignorance of the facts involved.

In an appended statement by Colonel Mitchell, also read in court, the colonel said the report had indicated that General Sumnerall "knew practically nothing of the Hawaiian situation. A copy of the report, Colonel Mitchell said, had been handed by him to General Sumnerall.

The case in behalf of Colonel Mitchell was opened by Mr. Reid with the reading of the statements of the other members of the court. The first was by Maj. Gen. Howze, Tex. Sept. 5 and 9, charging "criminal neglect," "incompetence" and "almost treasonable" administration of the Air Service. It is upon this language that Colonel Mitchell is being tried on charges of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

These statements, Mr. Reid declared, did not constitute a violation of any article of war. He followed with Colonel Mitchell standing before the bench, Lieut.-Col. Joseph L. McCullen, assistant trial judge-advocate, then read the specifications against him.

WORLD'S DIRECT ADVERTISERS IN ANNUAL SESSION

3000 Delegates Including
Many Women Hear the
Opening Speeches

"The development of an extensive foreign trade is one of the most valuable contributions which can be made to the industrial stability, full employment, and prosperity of the United States," said Walter F. Wyman, general sales manager of the Carter's Ink Company, president of the Export Managers' Club of New York, and chairman of the export department of the Direct Mail Advertising Association, before 500 management officials from 26 states, who met as a section of the association's larger convention in Mechanics Hall today.

Henry H. Morse, chairman of the Boston Export Round Table, described the most modern method of exporting, in his address, "Straight Line Control in Exporting."

Thomas W. Pelham of the Gillette Safety Razor Company, A. E. Ashburner, foreign sales director of the American Multigraph Sales Company, and other export managers spoke on specialized subjects.

Specialized Appeals
Advertisers should make an increasing effort to specialize their appeals, and understand the individuals whose patronage they desire, said G. Lynn Sumner, president of the Association of National Advertisers.

The International Direct Mail Advertising Association opened its sessions today, and it is estimated that more than 3000 delegates are in attendance. A large number of women are present, and are being entertained by a local committee. In addition to the convention itself, an excursion is being held with over 142 booths, in which fine printing, appliances, paper makers, and allied exhibits are shown.

Delegates Welcomed
Charles R. Weirs, assistant vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, as president of the association, welcomed the delegates. Arthur Rohn, president of the Smith & Porter Press, and chairman of the convention committee's executive council.

In opening the convention, the greetings of the Boston Advertising Club were conveyed by William F. Rogers of the Boston Transcript, and George W. Taylor, president, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Boston Typographic Union of Trade, Miss Marion Brown, president of the Women's Advertising Club of Boston, extended the greetings of the advertising women.

Edward F. Jones of Cleveland, O., was elected president of the Mail Advertising Service Association, a branch of the larger convention, at its annual banquet last evening, to succeed Charles Paist Jr. of Philadelphia.

Many Women Attend
An interesting feature of the convention is the number of women who are registering, and it is expected that at least 700 women will attend. Elaborate preparations for their entertainment have been made by the Boston Professional Women of Boston. This afternoon, through the courtesy of the City of Boston, a trip was made about the harbor, and this evening there will be an entertainment at Mechanics Hall.

The afternoon program consisted of a message from C. K. Woodbridge, the president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; a talk on "Direct Mail as Applied to Modern Business," by Lewis J. Lewis, of the Campbell-Ewald Company of New York; talks by Philip Kobbe of Philadelphia.

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Dog's Arrest Sets Tails Wagging Down in Dogville

His Persistency Lands His Good Samaritan in Court
and Himself in a Home

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The tails are wagging down Dogville way, since the arrest of one of the city's about-town. There is a great deal of barking about how it happened, but it all started in the first place because The Dog had no home. Forgotten by his master, who had moved away without him, he called for bones and buddies, he called on The Man Next Door. Now The Man Next Door did not dislike him. Neither did he begrudge him a bone now and then. But he felt that The Dog in the family, he couldn't see it that way. But The Dog, crusading for a home and "if or better bones, devoted himself to the whole family.

One day, when The Man Next Door left the house, The Dog followed him. Several efforts were made to chase him away. But he stayed close at the heels of The Man Next Door. It couldn't be that the man really wanted him to go, when only "ast night he had given him an extra large bone! Besides, he had observed that The Man Next Door was temperamental, and would probably, before long, reach down and pat him. What a comfort those little pats were! They came so seldom, but how good they felt. The very prospect of one induced The Dog to catch up with The Man Next Door and "give him shoe a passin' lick.

Hello! What's this? A policeman

Represents Greece in Paris



M. CARAPANOS
Diplomatist Through Whom the Case for the Athens Government in the Balkan Dispute is Being Presented Before the Council of the League.

"THREE-R" REPORT CARDS YIELD TO CHARACTER RATING

Minneapolis School Installs
Trial System in Basic
Education

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Based on the theory that character building should be the chief aim of an educational system, a unique experiment in education has been introduced in the Lyndale School here by the Board of Education.

Ordinary "report cards" showing the grading of the pupil in the subjects in which he is taught will be abolished, under the new plan, and instead, parents will receive a card showing the "rating" of their child in industry, honesty, punctuality, judgment, social attitudes and deportment. Regulation standards of grading in such subjects as arithmetic, history, geography and science will be kept where they will be available.

"If the experiment is successful in its operation in the Lyndale School, it may later be extended to all the schools of the city," said W. P. Webster, superintendent of schools.

Ernest W. Ties, assistant to the superintendent of schools, who is in charge of the experiment, said: "It is the purpose of this experiment to develop character by stressing character traits rather than by laying emphasis on the subjects taught. While pupils forget much of what they learn in school, they keep to a greater degree, certainly, the habits of work and thought which they have acquired there. If, after a reasonable trial, it is found that such character traits as honesty, punctuality and obedience have been enhanced in the pupils, then it can be judged a success."

"The theory of the experiment," said Mrs. Agnes Boyson, principal of the Lyndale School, "is that a child who obtains satisfactory marks in all the traits of character, in addition to his 'rating' will be doing the best possible work in every subject."

Thirty-Cent Stamp Auctioned at \$3600

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP).—An American 30-cent stamp of an 1861 issue sold for \$3600 to Philip H. Ward, Philadelphia philatelist, at an auction at the Collector's Club, the stamp was one which had been withdrawn from circulation for redesign and reissue, after only a few had been released. Mr. Ward said that he had purchased the stamp for a Philadelphia collector.

New regulations governing advertising copy provide that nothing shall be displayed which is directly or indirectly "critical of the laws of the United States or induces a violation of these laws and nothing offensive to the moral standards of the community at the time the copy is placed."

Copy that would induce the "purchase of proprietary medicines for certain conditions of diseases," or copy that is "false, misleading or deceptive," would be barred.

To Cost Millions

It was declared that to carry out these new standards would involve adjustments calling for expenditure of several millions of dollars. The new program of the poster advertising concerns which is to be effected on a national scale, grew out of a survey made by a committee of the poster advertising association. The report of this committee incorporated the new standards adopted at the meeting here yesterday.

"In Pennsylvania more than 14,000 billboards and signs have been removed from the highways, the Poster Advertising Association of that State co-operating with the highway officials in the work," it was reported by Thomas Nokes, secretary of the Pennsylvania Poster Advertising Association. "Poster interests are realizing they cannot afford to incur the public ill-will by insisting on the maintenance of signs that may be in bad taste, create a traffic hazard, or interfere with a beautiful view from the highway."

Jeremiah Smith to Return

BUDAPEST, Oct. 28 (AP).—Jeremiah Smith Jr., formerly of Boston, League of Nations commissioner to Hungary, will leave Budapest Oct. 31 for the United States on a two months' vacation.

INCIDENTS MAR PEACE EFFORTS IN THE BALKANS

Athens and Sofia Report
Fresh Outbreaks as the
League Council Acts

CONTESTANTS TO FULFILL DEMANDS

Greece and Bulgaria Assure
Council That Its Orders
Will Be Carried Out

By the Associated Press

New incidents along the frontier of Greece and Bulgaria threaten to interfere with the peacemaking efforts of the League of Nations. Each side blames the other for the fresh outbreak. Sofia officially states that Greeks opened fire on a Bulgarian frontier post early this morning, while Athens says Greeks, near Ranaia, in Greek territory, were attacked. Meanwhile representatives of both nations, appearing before the League Council in Paris, apparently prior to receipt of news regarding the reported outbreak, assured the Council that its orders would be carried out.

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP).—Greece announced to the League of Nations Council that it had given orders for its troops in Bulgarian territory to retire behind its own frontier. It assured the Council that complete evacuation of Bulgaria would be carried out within the sixty-hour limit laid down by the Council. M. Carapanos, the Greek Minister, was not present when the Council first met at 11:00 a. m. and there was a brief adjournment. When the session began, at 11:25, M. Morfitt, the Bulgarian Minister, announced that his Government had ordered its troops to take no hostile action, and assured the Council that not a single Bulgarian soldier was now on Greek soil. He informed the Council, in writing that Bulgaria accepted all the conditions laid down in the Council's ultimatum.

M. Carapanos then read a telegram from the Greek Government which said that, being desirous of accelerating peace as far as possible Greece had already taken measures in conformity with friendly mediation by Russia, with a view to ending all operations and bringing its forces behind the Greek frontier.

To Repeat Orders to Army
Later the Greek Government had received a telegram informing it of the Council's demands for evacuation, and it was only necessary to repeat the orders already given the army.

"The council may be certain," the telegram continued, "that within the period fixed by it all troops will be withdrawn, and new operations will be undertaken."

It added that Greece had already noted the fact that military officers representing the Council would observe the evacuation.

M. Briland, president of the Council, said that the acceptance was all the more pleasing because Greece had already shown a disposition toward co-operation, this being an allusion to the Rumanian mediation. However, he wanted to know clearly whether the Athens Government had actually given orders for the cessation of all hostilities. M. Carapanos replied: "Yes."

M. Briland again asked whether the allusion in the telegram to the presence of the foreign military officers meant that the Greeks would facilitate their task. M. Carapanos assured the Council that such would be the case.

Faith in the League
Greece's unconditional acceptance of the League ultimatum was followed by perhaps the most dramatic and impressive expression of faith in the League as an instrument of world peace since its founding.

Beginning with M. Briland and continuing with the British Foreign Secretary, Austen Chamberlain, every one of the 10 members of the Council voiced their conviction that the happy ending to the crisis gave new hopes for humanity, an that recourse would not be made to the sword but to conciliation and harmony.

Nevertheless, in this general expression of the League's necessity, it did not escape without reproach. Its invasion of Bulgarian soil was denounced by M. Briland.

Greece, the President of the Council said, had pleaded the necessity of defensive measures as justification for its advance, but it would be a great danger to world peace if the idea gained ground that extensive military operations could become a feature of international jurisprudence.

The League Council offered all legitimate means for settlement of controversies, and he wanted to assure the world that the Council would ever be at its post of duty to carry out its mission of conciliation.

Greeks Open Fire, Is Report

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 28 (AP).—It is officially announced that the Greeks opened fire on Bulgarian frontier post No. 5 at about 1 o'clock this morning. Replying to the telegram of Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League of Nations, acquainting him with the League Council's decision that the Greeks and Bulgars must cease hostilities and withdraw from the group they have occupied, Christos Kalfop, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, says that categorical orders have been sent to Bulgarian troops to refrain from any act of hostility. As to evacuating Greek territory, Mr. Kalfop's message repeated that no Bulgarian soldier was on Greek soil. Nevertheless, he added, further orders have been sent to the Bulgarian commander to conform to the decision of the League.

CONTROL SOUGHT OF MANCHURIA

(Continued from Page 1)

developed that Chang had been the Pekin-Mukden railway north of the Great Wall, which netted the Manchuria Government \$15,000,000 annually. In addition Chang declared that autonomy of the Three Eastern Provinces, and the Peking Government received no more revenue from Manchuria.

In the autumn of 1924 events had reached such a crisis that, in order to maintain his own position, Wu Peifu again attacked Chang Tso-lin. Although originally only attempting to defend the borders of Manchuria, Chang found that he must breach the Great Wall of China and extend his line of communications as far south as Shanghai in order to consolidate his victory. Wu Peifu escaped to a gunboat, his armies were routed and 70,000 prisoners were captured. The famous Chihli political clique was broken. The people in North China saw the dawn of a good government similar to that of Manchuria if only Chang Tso-lin could be persuaded to set himself up as dictator in Peking.

Manchuria First
Chang's sympathies, however, remained in Manchuria. His single desire was to shorten his long line of communications as far as possible and to return outside the Great Wall. He sought power in China only in so far as it would protect the interests of his people in Manchuria, nor did he forget the fate of Sun Yat-sen and Yuan Shih-kai, both of whom had gone down to inglorious defeat after once being dictators of China. He knew, too, that each succeeding President had been either killed, deposed, jailed or otherwise broken politically, so he resolved to maintain his leadership by acting as the power behind the throne and, as soon as one puppet fell, to set up another.

Chang realized also that the many diplomatic and financial problems besetting China would take years to solve, and he felt that without the united support of the people of the 18 provinces within the wall, his greatest efforts would result only in failure. A strong Government in Peking would inevitably threaten his power in Manchuria, consequently, he sponsored the Government headed by Tuan Chi-jui, which, before taking any vital step must consult with him and receive his instructions. That is the reason why the diplomatic corps frequently launches "balloons d'essai" in Mukden before sending a formal note to the Government of China, and the reception of this "balloon" determines their action.

Recent Successes
Chang Tso-lin's recent successes in determining the policies of China have had a marked effect on the attitude of both Russia and Japan toward Manchuria. In the event of hostilities between these two powers for the possession of these provinces, which ever side Chang favored would

probably be victorious. It is true that during the Russo-Japanese war he commanded a flying cavalry squadron which he placed at the disposal of Japan in return for modern arms and ammunition. It was this same squadron which wrought such havoc against the Russian right flank.

Twenty years have elapsed since then, during which time Japan has been guilty of obtaining concessions from China which have in a sense tended to throttle the economic life of a large part of the people. Loans have been floated in China by unscrupulous Japanese financiers which are without parallel in modern banking. China is heavily in debt to Japan, probably greater in debt, if the whole truth were known, than to any other single nation. Interest on many of these loans has been allowed to lapse and China has been further concessions of land and perquisites of trade in lieu of interest.

Whether Chang Tso-lin would again side with Japan is extremely doubtful, for he no longer needs her modern arms and ammunition. Above all, he is intensely patriotic and on more than one occasion has voiced the sentiment of "Manchuria for the Chinese."

Friendship Lukewarm
On the other hand, despite the protestations from Moscow, very little real friendship exists between Russia and Manchuria. The virtual elimination of Chinese control from the Chinese Eastern Railway has proved conclusively Russia's attitude toward China. Manchuria would push Russia back over the border if she could, but, whereas there are 11,000,000 Chinese north of the Great Wall, there are engaged mainly in agriculture and only 200,000 are in the army. These are the best trained troops in Manchuria, but they do not compare with foreign soldiers.

The 200,000 Russians in Manchuria, though ostensibly engaged in peaceful occupations, are in reality reservists holding themselves in readiness for instant mobilization. There are 150,000 veteran Red troops under arms just across the border.

An analogous situation exists with regard to Japan, whose policy is to send new drafts from each military training class to Manchuria in the hope that as soon as their military service is completed they will return to Manchuria. In addition to the 50,000 regular troops guarding Japan's interests and concessions in Manchuria, there is today a potential army of 175,000 conscripts.

Anti-Japanese Attitude
Opposition to Japan is the one thing that binds all of China together, and Chang Tso-lin is no exception. He frequently launches "balloons d'essai" in Mukden before sending a formal note to the Government of China, and the reception of this "balloon" determines their action.

Improved Transportation
The Chinese will never absorb these two other civilizations as, in the past, they absorbed the Jews in Honan and the Russian Albatrains in Mongolia. Today transportation has improved and a never-ending train stream of both Russians and Japanese continues to pour into Manchuria and daily increases the number of their respective colonists.

There is every reason to believe that history will again be repeated in the sense that China will at length be victorious through the adoption of a policy of inaction by which she will gradually wear out her opponents. From the days of the Hans, at times when other nations would have fought bitterly, China has remained placid, and by calm inaction and tremendous majority of population has been victorious. If an ob-

jective cannot be obtained in this generation or in this cycle, she knows there will be another generation and another cycle in which the goal may be reached.

Three hundred years ago the Manchus hordes swept down from the north, overthrew the Chinese dynasty of the Ming, and ruled China.

Today Manchuria is overwhelmingly Chinese and she will continue to dominate Manchuria merely through her superior numbers. Russia and Japan realize thoroughly that from a standpoint of population China is invulnerable.

BOSTON CHAMBER HEARS I. T. BUSH

Irving T. Bush of New York was the speaker at the second of the fall series of assembly luncheons of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. His topic was "Profiting by Experience on the Continent." Mr. Bush, who has recently completed a three-month sojourn in Europe where he made a study of financial and economic conditions, is a former president of the New York Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. His address was broadcast direct from the chamber's dining room.

BUS SERVICE ONLY IN TOWNS PROPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 28 (AP)—The Springfield Street Railway Company, it was announced today, has petitioned the authorities in Palmer and Westfield for permission to replace all cars operating on lines within the limits of the two municipalities with motorbuses.

The through electric lines connecting the two places with this city will be continued. The reason for the change sought is that the in-town lines do not at present pay expenses. Some of the Westfield lines already are supplied by buses.

"KNOW YOUR COURTS" IS PLEADED AS LAW ENFORCEMENT BASIS
(Continued from Page 1)
This seems to them "easy money," for the thing they really dislike is hard work, drudgery. To the end that they may thrive by dishonest methods they become experts in the technicalities of the law and how to make these technicalities loopholes of escape. In effect, they become past masters in the slipping-through-court procedure. They do it by an abuse of probate, suspended sentences, not pressing getting their cases continued or filed (pigeon-holed).

As a concrete case of the manner in which justice is thwarted by the abuse of legal technicalities, Mrs. Tilton described the activities of a criminal who came before the courts of a suburban city near Boston.

"It was his boast," she said, "that he could slip through on probation and suspended sentence better than any other 'gangster' in the State. His chief crime was burglary. He danced in and out of the courts 18 times before he went to jail. He was put on probation and had his sentence suspended again and again. When he would immediately return to his stealing and 'get away' with it a good many times before his brazen daring landed him back.

Finally Went to Jail
"On the nineteenth time that he appeared in the court someone took the time to send to the judge his record, and it was amusing to those who knew that the judge had this record before him, to hear one official after another step up and tell the court what a perfect citizen the defendant was. On the nineteenth time, however, the game was up and the man went to jail, but nineteen times is a long time coming. It cannot be called quick justice."

Mrs. Tilton concluded her discussion with the following comment on the growth of law enforcement:
A wise Frenchman has said that the enforcement of a new law is like a vegetable growth. Passed by the advanced majority, there then follows the long process of bringing the



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Hopkinsville, Ky.
Special Correspondence
KENTUCKY'S Court of Appeals recently decided that, according to the law, all candidates for public office must file their petitions at least 45 days before election day, in order to have their names on the ballot. This decision appears to have upset calculations in a number of counties where this strict letter of the law apparently had not hitherto been followed.

In Christian County, here in the western end of the State, one party—the Republican—was considerably discouraged because its entire county ticket had not filed within the required time. However, the situation was beautifully met when the Democratic candidates, the only ones who could legally make objection, voluntarily agreed to waive the technicalities.

"I am instructing the printer to proceed with the printing of the ballots as first directed and all the names will appear thereon," said Frank H. Bassett, county clerk and candidate for re-election, speaking for the entire Democratic ticket. "I am doing this in a spirit of fair-

ness. I am sure that my Democratic associates do not desire to take advantage of a technicality which might deprive the people of the right to select the officials they desire at the coming election."

Portland, Ore.
Special Correspondence
INTO the Portland office of John M. Scott, assistant passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Company, walked a laboring man recently, and handed the official \$120.

"This man called several times before he found me in," declared Mr. Scott in commenting on the transaction. "His story was brief. It was that he had beaten his way on freight and passenger trains between Portland and Los Angeles. He estimated that he had traveled about 4000 miles, and he wished to pay for it at the rate of 3 cents a mile."

The \$120 was given to Mr. Scott Sept. 12 and an additional \$25 was paid Sept. 19. "The man insists that he purposes paying us a total of \$240," said Mr. Scott, adding: "The penalty man did not explain, except to say that he wanted his conscience clear."

SOCIALISTS MAY ENTER CABINET
(Continued from Page 1)
parliamentary positions resulted in a repetition of the advice that a denunciation should be reached quickly, and that Mr. Pailloux should have the first opportunity of trying his hand.

M. Caillaux's Position
It is suggested in some quarters that if M. Caillaux is squeezed out for the moment, he will come back very soon still more powerful. He does not, however, appear to have any chance of becoming premier at present. The cabinet did not deny that M. Caillaux's plan was a good one, but, considering it from a political viewpoint, decided that as it omitted a capital lay, it had not a chance of passing through the Chamber of Deputies.

But the reverse is also true. Even if the capital lay plan got through the Chamber it would be blocked in the Senate. Therefore the various groups are envying a general election, which, though extremely bad at irregular dates, is possible under the Constitution as an escape from the deadlock. It is then that M. Caillaux evidently expects to regain his ascendancy over the Radical Party, which, led by M. Herriot, is already resting at its domination by the Socialists.

Sounding the Socialists
Meanwhile the Socialists are being sounded in regard to their willingness to come into the new Government. Paul Boncour and Vincent Auriol are mentioned. Leon Blum, the Socialist leader must stand aloof. Others who are marked down for cabinet posts are Louis Loucheur, J. Beren, and M. Malvy. It is generally agreed that the new Government will be short-lived. The Opposition papers are complaining that no longer does Parliament rule or the cabinet take its own decisions, but the governmental course is dictated from outside, namely by Socialist and Radical congresses.

It becomes easy for them to apply the description Soviet to these extra-parliamentary governing bodies. It is certain that all groups on the Opposition benches will now really oppose and not seek to compromise with the Left.

To Hang Up Anything
MOORE PUSH-PINS
Glass Heads—Steel Points
For Heavy Articles
MOORE PUSH-PINS
HANGERS
Scientifically Secure Safety
100 pins everywhere.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING—CONFECTIONERY
C. C. WHITTEMORE
1084 Boylston : : Boston

REPORT ON COLLEGE ENTRANCE PREPARED
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—For the purpose of preparing a final report, the joint committee representing the

MOTHS
SEVENTH ANTIMOTH CONTAINER BOTTLES
Furs, Woollens, all clothing protected. No moth damage. No staining. No odor. Satisfaction money back. Price \$2.00 by mail. SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Beethoven St., Boston, Mass.

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
Penn. Florist
124 Tremont St., Boston Liberty 4717

Harvard List Cosmopolitan
Business School Has Students From 43 States and 13 Countries
International interest in the new graduate school of Harvard University is reflected in the illuminating statistics of student enrollment in the Harvard School of Business Administration just published by the dean's office. Forty-three states and three foreign possessions of the United States are given as the residences of the citizens attending, but the most surprising figures are found in the number of foreign nations represented.

These countries in Europe and in the Orient are represented: China, Cuba, Great Britain, Germany, India, Japan, Norway, Poland, Russia, Rumania, Sweden and Switzerland. Several of the foreign students are either the official representatives of their governments, or have official connections. The Federal Government itself is represented by 23 officers of the United States Army, and nine of the Navy. Ten of the army officers assigned to study are of the rank of major or above.

In the cosmopolitan group of 685 students enrolled in the school 175 students, American and foreign, are represented by their graduates. Harvard holds first honors with 104. Lehigh, 1000 miles away, is second with 81. Dartmouth with 22 leads Yale and Princeton with 21 each. The University of Kansas follows with 14, then come Williams and the University of Wisconsin with 11 each, followed by the University of Virginia with 10.

HARVARD LIST COSMOPOLITAN

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Except for Massachusetts, with 137 of its residents enrolled, the distribution of students by states follows roughly the population figures, giving additional emphasis to the representative quality of the student body. New York sends 63, California 46, Ohio 45, Illinois 34, Pennsylvania 21, Iowa and Minnesota 18 each, Wisconsin 14, and Virginia 12.

The school unfortunately was unable to admit all the students who had applied at the opening of the fall term, but many of those disappointed have already enrolled in the midyear class which opens on Feb. 1. Fifty-four applications are now on file for this class, leaving only 71 vacancies which will undoubtedly be filled before the opening of this session.

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ing the colleges and secondary schools of New England, and appointed by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, met today in the office of E. Randall, dean of Brown University. The following colleges and secondary schools are represented: Yale, Wellesley, Dartmouth, Amherst, Harvard, Mount Holyoke and Brown; Somerville (Mass.) High School; Holyoke (Mass.) High School; Manchester (N. H.) High School; New Britain (Conn.) High School; and Dorchester (Mass.) High School.

SAVING OF OLD TREES INVOLVED IN HEARING

Many Protest the Widening of Great Plain Avenue

NEEDHAM, Mass., Oct. 28 (Special)—At a hearing before the county commissioners at Dedham yesterday, the fourth of such hearings to be held on the matter of the widening of Great Plain Avenue in Needham, two petitions, signed by 1037 voters of Needham were presented, registering community disapproval of the project and asking that the order for the proposed widening be withheld until a second town meeting is held, at which the voters can have an opportunity to approve or reject the proposed change.

The measure to widen Great Plain Avenue, between Neholm Street and the easterly line of Greene's Field, as a means of obviating certain traffic conditions believed by the factious indorsing the proposed widening, to be seriously affected by the present width of the street, has stirred a community feeling of considerable proportions. A certain section of the people here, what Needham residents consider the chief asset in preserving the traditional beauty of the smaller New England town.

Historic old trees shade Great Plain Avenue and the proposed change would see them removed. Opposed to those who desire to see the

SAVE COAL
With the Scientific Fuel Saver
The CRAIGULATOR
Will save coal, labor and heat bills. Is easily attached to any stove, water or hot air heater. Average cost installed, \$35 to \$45. Will save 10% to 25% on coal bills without obligation. 10,000 users in New England. Here is an opportunity. No heating experience necessary for installation.

AGENTS WANTED
KEYSTONE SALES CORP.
324 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

D. M. A. A. Direct Mail Advertising Convention and Exposition, Mechanics Building—October 28, 29 and 30
If you write sales letters, use circulars, catalogs, booklets, or in any way use the postage stamp in advertising and promoting your business, you will want to attend the DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING CONVENTION AND EXPOSITION to be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, October 28, 29, and 30.

This convention should prove of especial interest to sales, advertising and business executives, house organ editors, sales correspondents, and others interested in increasing sales through advertising.

REGISTRATION for the CONVENTION is permitted to Metro-Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass. Women who want to learn how to promote their sales. See your Advertiser, or contact the convention manager, or from the Advertising Club of Boston, the Typographic Board of Trade, or the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

ADMISSION TO THE EXPOSITION is open to all Business Executives on presentation of ticket, which may be obtained from your Advertiser, or contact the convention manager, or from the Advertising Club of Boston, the Typographic Board of Trade, or the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

trees allowed to remain is a faction which contends that the trees have already appreciably fallen of their prime beauty, and that they might now well be replaced with a new planting of young trees which have been offered as a gift by a member of the faction indorsing the widening of the avenue.

The petition presented to the county commissioners was signed by 560 registered voters. On the other petition, protesting the action of the board of selectmen as "contrary to all the established principles of New England town government," and suggesting that other means be found for the regulation of traffic than by directing it through the main street of the town, there were 477 signers, including the protesting committee, G. Waldo Crawley, Dr. C. W. Pease, H. A. T. Dow, S. O. Beanson and Mr. Corlies.

SHIPS TO CALL AT BOSTON
NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—The United American Line has announced that beginning next winter the liners Westphalia and Thuringia will make calls regularly at Boston on both east bound and west bound trips between New York, Queenstown and Hamburg. The Thuringia will make a special Christmas call at Boston on Dec. 4, on its eastern voyage. It will begin making the calls regularly the latter part of February. The Westphalia will make its first call early in March.

Liberty Trust Company
199 Washington St., Boston
Corner Court Street
What Is Saving?
Saving is a pleasant method of storing up future happiness. We will welcome your account. Come in!
Member Federal Reserve System
Resources \$15,000,000
INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 2

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Monitor Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$10.00 a year, \$3.00 a quarter, \$1.00 a month. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U.S.A.)
Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE
Milk and Washington Streets, Boston
Public Sunday Afternoon Forum
Every Sunday at 3:15, beginning on November 1

Nov. 1 Walter Pritchard Eaton, Playwright and Author, "Where Is the American Theatre Going?"
Nov. 8 Dean Charles R. Brown of Yale University, "What Effect Has the 'Quota' Had on the Quality of Our Immigration?"
Nov. 15 James E. Griggs, Principal Hampton Institute, "Is the Negro an Inferior Race?"
Nov. 22 Dean Gopal Mukherji of Calcutta, "The Future of India."

Concert at 3:15 Address at 3:45
Questions after the addresses at these meetings
CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE
*To be broadcast through Station WJAC (The Shepard Stores)

Louis Joseph Antiques
881 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. 55 1166

Hamburg Platter
Special Steak Supper
50¢

Waldorf
At the Sign of the Red Apple
A Clean Place to Eat—and Menu Changed Three Times a Day

Here's a hearty, well-balanced supper you won't want to miss—two generous cakes of Waldorf Hamburg Steak cut fresh daily from the tenderest portions of steer beef. Then it's broiled to order and basted with sweet cream butter. And with it you get two crisp slices of bacon, potatoes and an order of vegetable, two slices of buttered toast, and a jar of chili sauce. All for half a dollar—every day for supper at Waldorf.

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 8:37 p. m.
Thursday, 9:08 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:14 p. m.

Signs, Banners, Cards
Easily painted with the aid of Letter Patterns. Simply draw around a letter pattern and fill in. Made in large variety of colors and sizes at surprisingly reasonable prices.
Send for free samples
J. F. Rahn, 2435 Greenview Ave., Chicago

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
CATERING—CONFECTIONERY
C. C. WHITTEMORE
1084 Boylston : : Boston

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Furs, Woollens, all clothing protected. No moth damage. No staining. No odor. Satisfaction money back. Price \$2.00 by mail. SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Beethoven St., Boston, Mass.

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
Penn. Florist
124 Tremont St., Boston Liberty 4717

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at all hours
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To Hang Up Anything
MOORE PUSH-PINS
Glass Heads—Steel Points
For Heavy Articles
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Scientifically Secure Safety
100 pins everywhere.
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WORLD'S DIRECT
'AD' MEN MEET

(Continued from Page 1)

New York City, Ray N. Fellows, advertising manager of The Addressograph Company of Chicago, and Robert L. Blanchard, vice-president of the Van Kannel Revolving Door Company of New York. A general discussion followed these conferences. This evening the annual business meeting of the Direct Mail Advertising Association will take place in the banquet hall of the Hotel Brunswick at 6 o'clock.

The Session Tomorrow

Tomorrow the convention will open with a general session, in which "Charting a Mail Campaign" and "Direct Mail, a Known Quantity" will be discussed. Then the delegates will separate into divisions, the retail group, the employees' house organ group, the sales house organ group, the export group and the financial group. Addresses will be given by industrial leaders in each division, and open forum discussions will feature each.

On Friday one of the most important topics of the convention will be considered, when "The Ethics of Salesmanship" and "The Need of a Creed" are discussed. The writing of better letters will be examined, the rural field will be surveyed, and the postal rate situation will be described by legal counsel.

Mail Advertising Exhibit

Has Interesting Features

At the exposition being held in connection with the Direct Mail Advertising Convention there are over 150 exhibitors from 14 states and Canada. One of the interesting features of the exhibition is a wood-engraver engaged in the performance of his art, and a survey of the thousands of pieces of advertising-printing on view reveals the fact that the wood-engraver still has his place and his art seems to be coming into vogue again.

The art of color lithography is unveiled by another exhibitor who has included in his display an illustration of the process of building up one color on another in order to produce the completed effect of a five-color lithographic print.

Several exhibitors are showing samples of their art, including some attractive house organs and magazines. The increasing use of tinted stock in combination with colored inks is illustrated by some unusual pieces of advertising matter, in which the color and the shape have been combined to produce something that cannot fail to attract attention from the person receiving it through the mails.

The place that the personal letter fills in direct advertising is emphasized by the number of modern machines for printing letters in large quantities yet in such a way as to defy detection when compared with a typewritten letter. Then there are machines for addressing envelopes and other mail matter with a speed that disposes of a heavy mailing list in a few minutes. The man who uses advertising, or produces it, will find much to interest him, from the incep-

tion of the advertising idea to the mail box.

Another particularly interesting feature is the educational exhibit, made up of over 1000 pieces of printed and illustrated advertising submitted by printers in every part of the country. These have been judged by a committee of 14, made up of printers, typographic experts, artists, and advertising men, each of whom has judged the specimen from his own particular angle. Each piece has been graded and clearly marked. The general standard of excellence, it is said, surpasses anything that has ever been submitted in former years.

Five trophies will be awarded in open competition at the convention, as follows: For the most noteworthy accomplishment of the year in direct advertising, a silver cup by the Mail Bag Publishing Company; for the best laid out piece of printed matter containing two or more folds and including eight pages or more, a silver cup donated by the Cleveland Folding Company; for the most distinctive and efficient form letter campaign produced during the year, a cup by the American Multiplex Sales Company; an attendance trophy to the advertising club in a city of 100,000 or more, 100 miles or more from Boston, bringing the largest number of delegates in proportion to its population; for the most noteworthy accomplishment during the past year by a woman engaged in printed salesmanship entirely by direct mail or only in part, a cup by the publishers of Printed Salesmanship.

STRESEMANN WINS
DECIDED VICTORYGerman People's Party Favor
Locarno Pact

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The new political situation caused by the sudden exodus of the Conservatives from the Government is viewed in a more calm manner here today. The Reichstag fraction of the German People's Party held a meeting which ended with a sweeping victory for the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann. A resolution was passed to the effect that the party believes that the Locarno agreements are acceptable, providing Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, lives up to his promises, and the party, the Christian Science Monitor representative learns, strongly believes the French Minister will do so.

The party came to the conclusion that renewed co-operation with the Conservatives in a government coalition was "impossible, and out of the question." The German People's Party apparently wants to take the Democrats into the government, but still objects to doing the same with the Social Democrats. The Democrats, however, declare that they wouldn't share responsibility, so long as they have not received a guarantee that the political course will be changed, while the Social Democrats go a step further and refuse to enter the Government under Dr. Hans Luther. What the Leftists want is, not only a peaceful foreign policy, but also a more liberal home policy.

World News in Brief

Decatur, Ill. (Special Correspondence)—"Pigs pay," was Ann Brown's reply to all who asked her questions at the Macon County Fair. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Brown of Warrensburg, a member of the Boys and Girls Pig Club. In the club competition she won second gilt and second futurity, and won second with a little in competition with older exhibitors. In all she won \$50 in prizes at the county fair.

Kingston, Jamaica.—In consequence of the low price that American buyers are paying for bananas, a deputation has asked the Government to seek a subsidy from the British authorities for an independent line of steamers between Jamaica and England. A new fruit company, it is stated, is being formed in London.

New York (AP)—A dinner has been given by the manufacturing members of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America at the New York Yacht Club in honor of the foreign contestants participating in the recent seaplane race for the Schneider Cup at Baltimore.

Buenos Aires (AP)—International friendship was the principal theme at ceremonies here, coincidental with the laying of the cornerstone in Washington of the statue of Gen. San Martin, presented to the people of the United States by the people of Argentina.

Paris (AP)—To make the Bible as popular in France as it is in English-speaking countries, Emile Bernouard, a publisher, is going to issue an edition in 30 volumes, with Hebrew and Greek texts opposite the French, with woodcut illustrations liberally throughout. M. Bernouard also is a poet whose work has found its way into many French anthologies.

Princeton, N. J. (AP)—Princeton University has exceeded the \$25,000 quota set for its annual charities drive. The money will be divided among a number of philanthropic organizations, among them the Princeton summer camp, American Red Cross, student friendship movement and Princeton in Peking.

Stockholm (AP)—The number of women working for the state has almost doubled since 1923. The Swedish Government's civil service list showed 17,177 women employees last year, forming one-sixth of the government officials.

CITIZENS
NATIONAL BANK

ESTABLISHED IN 1890



In the Center of Business Activity
CITIZENS
TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
LOS ANGELES

KISSIMMEE
Shores Acreage

is now offering an opportunity to share in Florida's big profits!

Tracts of 10-acres or more—now
\$125 per acre
1-3 Down, Bal. 3 Yrs.

Prices are subject to advance without notice. Scores of other New Englanders have purchased in this splendid development. It will stand your most thorough investigation. Call and see interesting snapshots of this property or write for free booklets and other information—today.

Kissimmee Shores Properties Co.
232 Washington St., Boston
Telephone C ingres. 3811

Prominent Figures in Advertisers' Convention



Upper Left: Mrs. Fred I. Brown (Bachrach), Wellesley, Chairman of Wives Entertainment Committee.
Upper Right: Charles R. Wiers, President of the Convention.
Lower Left: Mrs. Arthur Rohn (Bachrach), Associate Chairman, Wives Entertainment Committee.
Lower Right: Arthur U. Howland (Bachrach), in Charge of Exhibits.

BRITISH TO TEST
UNION'S DOMINATIONConservatives Take Up Cause
of Tramway Conductor

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The British labor unions' present domination of the position here is to be tested from both sides. On the one hand the Conservatives have taken up the case of the London tramway conductor, who was not allowed to work by the members of his union, because he refused to contribute to the union funds. A compromise is expected to be arranged through the negotiations today proceeding between the tramway authorities and the union to avoid a general tramway strike.

On the other hand, the London branch of the National Union of Railwaysmen yesterday circulated the series of lectures on "The non-union railway workers to the effect that 'either you join us and keep your contributions up to date, or get off the job and make way for better men.'" In this connection, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cave, at the Mansion House last night, referring to the danger of a general labor strike, said that it was the Government's duty to inquire whether it possesses sufficient powers to protect the public or "find, if we can, some better or more peaceful way out."

FOR SALE

CALIFORNIA HOME AND INCOME
Attractive 3-room home and garage lots at 5-acre, full-bearing lemon orchard providing good income. Shade and fruit trees; shrubs, flowers and lawns. Abundant water rights. Hour's drive from Los Angeles. 5 minutes' walk to electric intersection. A paved road connecting two paved highways. A home place for adult family or growing children. Near high school and college. Cash and terms or trade L. A. City income. No agents. Write over for particulars. H. CHARLES SIECK, 622 Story "10", Los Angeles.

CARNegie STEEL ABOVE 75%

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28.—Carnegie Steel is now operating above 75 per cent capacity, with 35 out of 56 blast furnaces in operation. Blast mills are several weeks behind orders. Automobile buying shows no signs of abatement.

AT THIS SUNSHINE STORE

Complete New Fashions for Fall and Winter Sport Dresses and Sport Coats, Gowns, Frocks for Evening Dancing and Street Wear. Novelties in Bags, Neckwear, Scarfs and Jewelry.

MISS HOLLAND

567 BOYLSTON STREET, COPELY SQUARE, BOSTON

EVENTS IN SYRIA
DISTURB FRANCEGeneral Sarraill Asks for
15,000 More Troops to
Reinforce Garrison

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Syrian situation has assumed such a serious aspect that President Doumergue and Paul Painlevé, in their conference of an hour this afternoon, devoted fully half the time from consideration of the ministerial crisis to discussion of the recent events in Damascus and its vicinity.

This is the information imparted by the semi-official Havas Agency. It is reported that General Sarraill, the French High Commissioner, has asked that 15,000 more French troops be sent to Syria to reinforce the garrison.

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The British press, aroused by accounts of extensive casualties in the suppression of last week's insurrection in Damascus, is strongly critical today of General Sarraill. The French High Commissioner in Syria. Among other things, his reported attempt to overawe the rebels by arming the bodies of executed brigands on camel backs through the streets of the city is sharply condemned.

The arrival of consular reports is awaited to clear up the confusion in the estimates of the casualties, which range from 1000 to 25,000, the latter figure coming from Arab sources.

None of the news reports indicates that any foreigners were killed. The British and Irish missions and other residents of these nationalities probably do not exceed 30, but it is understood that there are more Americans, as their missions are larger, and several Italians.

Very little is known as to the events since the bombardment be-

yond the report that there has been a general exodus of the Christian inhabitants. Antiquarians here deplore the reported destruction of many ancient treasures and the damage or ruin of famous buildings which had withstood past invasions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Americans in Damascus have been advised by the consulate there to take refuge in Beirut until the situation in Damascus is thoroughly cleared up. The State Department, through the consulate at Beirut, is making every effort to care for American refugees.

Two American destroyers, ordered from Gibraltar, have arrived at Alexandria. So far no damage to American-owned property has been reported to Washington.

Refugees Reach Alexandria

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 28 (AP)—Three hundred and fifty refugees have arrived at Alexandria from Damascus, where a native insurrection was suppressed by the French early last week with considerable loss of life.

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Chandler & Co.

TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Linen Towels

All linen
huckaback

\$10

a dozen

hemstitched
20x36 inches

Our Regular Price is \$15.00 a Dozen

Sold in 1/4, 1/2 and dozen lots

Our London buyer recently cabled us description and price on a lot of 1500 dozen linen hemstitched huck towels, which one of the best manufacturers in Ireland, with whom we have been doing business for years, had on hand.

We realized that the price quoted would enable us to sell a towel worth \$15 a dozen, at the low price of \$10 a dozen, so we cabled our order for one thousand dozen. A week later we tried to purchase the remaining 500 dozen—they were available only at the full market price.

All have beautiful floral or conventional borders on ends and sides. Four damask patterns. Made from extra fine dry spun yarns. All have space for initials or monogram.

HIGHER PUBLIC
IDEAL FAVOREDOld South Speaker Would
Elevate It Above Individual Advantage

Elevation of the ideal of public good over individual advantage was the theme of the address by Denis A. McCarthy, poet and lecturer, at the public noonday meeting today in the Old South Meeting House, under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

"As with the waves of the sea, so it is in the life of the communities," he said. "We see many conflicting movements, hear many disagreeing voices, observe many apparently hostile and threatening movements; but all the time there is a unity and a progress and a flowing tide of betterment."

And then there is national peace—can we not begin to soften prejudices that prevail between various classes of our own citizens, in our own households? Shall we not recognize that all have something to give for the greater good of the community and country? And shall we not try to conquer that pride of race, that pride of class or group, which would seek to make our particular race or class dominant over those who belong to other groups, other classes, other races? There are those who pretend to be

servants of the Nation, but who are really only stirrers up of strife. Shall we not be ready to rebuke such people, to the end that our country may not be turned into a barren garden by opposing factions and interests? Surely we can agree on a policy of this kind without any violence to cherished disagreements.

And is it necessary that we should all believe alike in everything in order for us to agree on the policy for the betterment of our communities, for making that part of the world in which we live a better place in which to live and bring up our children?

That is a noble experiment reported from our neighboring town of Wellesley, where all the churches in the community joined in a meeting which had for its subject the discussion of ways and means of safeguarding the morals of the children. Such a purpose is of concern to all of us, whether we are rich or poor, learned or unlearned, whether we belong to one church or another. And here is something on which we can get together always and everywhere. Let us more and more come together on issues such as this. Certainly no one can deny the need of it.

LECTURE ON JOHN HAY

Extolling John Hay, a statesman, author and "a noble of international generosity and good will," Horace H. Morse, head of the history department at Mount Hermon School, closed the series of lectures on American history for school children offered by the Old South Association of Boston at the Old South Meeting House yesterday afternoon. The lectures are provided for by the Mary Hemenway foundation.

LIBERALS WOULD
UNITE WITH LABORBid for Co-operation Made by
Prof. Gilbert Murray

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—What is apparently an official bid from the Liberals for co-operation between the Liberal and Labor parties was launched Monday evening at a Liberal meeting under the chairmanship of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, the party leader.

The speaker was Prof. Gilbert Murray, who claimed close affinities between the Liberals and Laborites and said that the Socialistic tenets of the Laborites troubled him very little, because state action was bound to increase with the development of society.

If the expulsion of the Communists from the Labor Party, so forcibly pronounced by Ramsay MacDonald at the recent Liverpool congress, was successful, the natural consequence, Professor Murray believed, would be a gradual rapprochement between Labor and Liberalism.

He suggested as the best plan a Liberal Government with a Labor wing, and as second best a Labor Government with a Liberal wing. Lord Asquith cordially endorsed the speech and urged that it be published.

It is recalled that the Laborites up to the present have emphatically repudiated any idea of co-operating with the Liberals.

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and
Boylston Sts., Boston

Note: Charge purchases made the remainder of the month not billed until Dec. 1st.

Muskrat Coats

Seventy-five wonderfully beautiful creations evolved from the finest selected skins, superbly worked; in three choice groups and underpriced for immediate special selling.

Chestnut
Fox
Collared,
\$225

These coats are all 45- or 48-inch lengths, and gorgeously lined with rich silk fabrics; they constitute one of the most wonderful offerings that we have ever presented.

\$185

(left center figure)

Self-Trimmed,
\$185

SELF-TRIMMED MODEL: Beautiful dark skins, diagonally worked; large crushed collars, and flare or pouch cuffs; sizes 38 to 46 bust.

\$225

(top figure)

Fox
Trimmed
Silver
Muskrat,
\$250

CHESTNUT FOX TRIMMED: Natural dark skins, worked in spiral effect; featuring immense collars of flattering Chestnut Fox; note the unusual sleeves; up to 40 inch bust.

\$250

(right center figure)

(lower figure)

BEAVER TRIMMED: Lovely skins, vertically worked to accentuate the slim silhouette; beaver collars are of richest golden brown skins; sleeves puffed; cuffs snug; sizes up to 42 inch bust.

SILVER MUSKRAT: A charming model of Silver Muskrat—one of the most popular furs this season; Chestnut Fox is effectively utilized for the large collars and deep borders; 36 to 42 bust.

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

ELEVATED FARE RISE UNLIKELY, REPORT ON WAGES INDICATES

Arbiters Grant Increase to Operators of One-Man Cars and Busses, Making Differential of 10 Cents—Middle Course on Pay Adopted

Fares on the Boston Elevated Railway probably will not be raised as a result of the wage increase of 2 cents an hour for operators of one-man cars and busses, affecting nearly half the company's employees, it was indicated in the report made public last night by the arbiters, Roland W. Boyden for the trustees, James H. Vahey for the employees, and Nelson H. Brown, judge in the superior court, impartial member.

Instead, any increase which will have to be passed on to the public should be shared by the general taxpayers, instead of by frequent car riders alone, the report says.

It points out: "The rare and infrequent dime does not fairly measure the obligation of the man who only uses the elevated lines when the automobile is not available or convenient."

"The street railway is a necessity to us all, whether we use it or not—in fact there is almost a special responsibility on those of us who rely so much on automobiles, for it is the attraction of the automobile which is at present creating the rapid transit in the finances of the elevated."

"The plant, the men, the cars must be ready to carry us in winter, though we do not use them in summer; on week days, though we do not use them on Sundays or holidays; on rainy days, or when the automobile is in the repair shop."

The elevated must be ready for us when we happen to want to use it, however infrequently we want it. It brings our customers to us. In some form or other we must pay for this fulfillment of our necessity."

One-man car and bus drivers who formerly received 80½ cents an hour will now receive 82½ cents. Surface car motormen, conductors and rapid transit guards will continue at 72½ cents, while rapid transit motormen will still receive 74½ cents.

Wage Declared Fair
Mileage a month of the elevated's surface lines is 4,500,000 miles, and of this 1,250,000 miles will be affected by the change. Approximately \$70,000 will be added to the company's annual payroll.

In refusing to grant an increase in wages to all the 7000 employees of the company, as they asked, the majority report of the arbitration board said: "We regard the present figure as an extremely fair wage."

With this part of the decision alone, James H. Vahey, arbiter for the carmen, dissatisfied, and his minority report praised the fairness and public spirit of his fellow arbiters.

Both majority and minority reports make clear that, though two members of the board shared the impression that the public received scant consideration by Elevated wage arbitrations, all are now convinced that the case of the public could not have been more forcibly presented than was done at the deliberations.

An increase beyond the present 10-cent fare would probably result in diminution in car riding, and net loss of revenue, the report says. At the same time, at least a 10-cent fare is necessary to pay operating expenses.

Decision Follows Precedent
While employees desired an increase of 2½ cents an hour in the basic wage, and the public trustees wished the present figure reduced 7½ cents, the decision steers a middle course, and follows a precedent set in favor of higher wages for one-man operators. The new differential is 10 cents per hour.

Minor questions before the board, such as pay for snow work, truck drivers' cases, and added compensation for motormen who operate more than one car were either disposed of in the report or settled by private negotiation.

The following history of the basic wage rate is included in the report:

Year	Rate
1913, May, James J. Storrow	80.50
1914, May, James J. Storrow	81.25
1915, May, James J. Storrow	82.00
1916, May, James J. Storrow	82.75
1917, May, James J. Storrow	83.50
1918, May, James J. Storrow	84.25
1919, May, James J. Storrow	85.00
1920, May, James J. Storrow	85.75
1921, May, James J. Storrow	86.50
1922, May, James J. Storrow	87.25
1923, May, James J. Storrow	88.00
1924, May, James J. Storrow	88.75
1925, May, James J. Storrow	89.50

One-man car differential of 10 cents.

TELEPHONE RATE HEARING GOES ON

New Hampshire Municipalities as Well as State to Present Experts

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 28 (Special).—Matt B. Jones, president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, will be the principal witness today in the hearing before the New Hampshire public service commission on its petition for increased rates. The hearing was resumed Tuesday afternoon after a recess of several weeks and will now continue until completed.

A decision from the commission is looked for in time to be effective Dec. 1. The increased rates petitioned for are substantially similar to those already put into effect by the same company in Massachusetts.

After the closing of the large towns of New Hampshire are represented in opposition to the company's drive for higher rates. Concord and Manchester are represented by their city solicitors, Edwin L. Page and Thomas J. Bois, respectively. Other cities have special attorneys. The cities have combined in the employment of experts to go over the evidence submitted by the company and S. H. Milder of Boston is in charge of evidence.

In addition the State Legislature made a special appropriation to contest the company's petition and Dr. Milo Matthe, former public utilities commissioner of New York, is the State's expert in charge of evidence. Several municipal officers have appeared in person on behalf of protesters.

Yesterday afternoon the testimony was given by Joseph H. Willcutt of Boston, a telephone contractor, and Frederic E. Moore, auditor of the company. These two were cross-examined by representatives of the opponents and the examination was largely on technical subjects.

Mr. Moore testified that the company had charged taxes and insurance on construction to current customers instead of to capital expenses. It was announced that the hearings will adjourn Friday night until next week Wednesday.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM PROPOSED

Hartford Bird Study Club Starts Movement

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 28 (Special).—Realizing the need for a natural history museum in Hartford, the Hartford Bird Study Club has taken the initiative in a movement for the establishment of such an institution in this city.

Hartford at present has no place devoted exclusively to natural history collections. The Wadsworth Atheneum contains several large collections, but it lacks the room for proper display and the need of a museum was sharply emphasized recently when the John H. Sage collection containing several thousand pieces became available.

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history, and has conducted some 50 lectures on the subject. Definite plans have not yet been completed, but the chief financial support will have to come from popular subscriptions. Ultimately the municipal government probably will be asked to appropriate a sum of money each year toward maintenance of the institution. It is estimated that about \$100,000 will be needed.

EDUCATION DEGREES FOR ART STUDENTS

Boston University to Offer 5-Year Combined Course

An unusual arrangement by which students of art may win an academic degree was announced today by Arthur H. Wilde, dean of the Boston University School of Education. Under the plan students of the Boston University art department are eligible to degrees granted by the School of Education.

The university art department offers a four-year course leading to the granting of certificates. By the terms of the newly adopted plan students in the art department may either combine work in the School of Education with their art work or may take the required work in the School of Education after completion of the art course. In either case completion of the four years of art school counts for 80 per cent of the 120 necessary for graduation from the School of Education.

The degree to be granted is that of Bachelor of Science in Education, the regular baccalaureate degree of the School of Education. If any student combines art and academic studies the degree may be won in five years. If the academic work follows the art work six years are required.

The arrangement makes practical the winning of a degree in education by students wishing to teach art, and is considered a distinct advance in the advantages offered by both the School of Education and the art department.

SENATOR FORECASTS WORLD COURT ENTRY

Frank B. Willis (R.), Senator from Ohio, at the Middlesex Club's commemoration of "Roosevelt Night," forecast that the United States Senate will endorse American adherence to the World Court. He also expressed the opinion that the President's tax-revision program will be adopted by the Senate with but few dissenting votes.

Mrs. Edith Nourie Rogers of Lowell, elected to the national House of Representatives to succeed her husband, John Jacob Rogers, was one of the speakers of the evening, being introduced by Willard W. Lufkin, recently appointed collector of the port by President Coolidge. Charles S. Proctor was the toastmaster and Frederick H. Gillett, United States Senator, was called on for some reminiscent remarks.

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PARENTS MEET WITH TEACHERS

Massachusetts Organization Shows Big Growth During Past Year

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 28 (Special).—A gain of 3500 members this year, bringing the total to approximately 13,425, was reported by Mrs. Edward V. French of Boston, state president, at the opening session of the annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association this morning. Sixty-two new local units have been formed and 4500 members gained in two years.

Mrs. George B. Chandler of Rocky Hill, Conn., national corresponding secretary, brought an optimistic report of the growth of the national congress of parents and teachers, which has close to 1,000,000 members. She outlined its plan of organization and defined its aims.

One of the most valuable features, she said, is in starting worthy movements that are later taken up by municipal and federal agencies. She mentioned education of adults in rural communities as an example and told how this had developed into a bureau of the National Department of Education, doing fruitful extension work.

Experimental pioneer work in North Dakota by the Bureau of Rural Life was described, bringing a parent-teacher enrollment of 437 associations, leaders of which in some cases bear Indian names.

The session opened with a leaders' institute, conducted by Miss Ruth A. Bottomly of Worcester. Dr. J. Berg Estabrook of this city spoke on "Common Sense in Parliamentary Procedure," and Mrs. J. L. Harbour, state chief counselor, on "Reports and How They Should Be Given."

Mrs. Edward C. Mason of Winchester, national vice-president, spoke this afternoon on "Program Planning," and Mrs. H. Wooster Webber, president of the Connecticut Association, on "Problems of Local Presidents." A discussion on "The Ideal Parent-Teacher Center" followed.

At a meeting tonight Mrs. Arnold Gessell of New Haven, Conn., will speak on "The Parent of Today," and David Corey, author, on "Story Telling."

An exhibit of the work and publications of the parent-teacher organization is being given at Hotel Kimball.

PHI KAPPA PHI ELECTS
KINGSTON, R. I., Oct. 28 (Special).—Miss Constance C. Knobelsdorff and Everett Percy Christopher of Newport have been elected from the student body and Dr. Basil E. Gilbert

from the faculty to Phi Kappa Phi, the honor society at Rhode Island State College. Miss Knobelsdorff maintained an average for all studies in home economics of 83.3 during her first three years. Mr. Christopher had an average of 87 for the three years in the agricultural course. Both are seniors. Dr. Gilbert was honored for excellent work at the experimental station.

NECESSITIES PRICES DECREASE SLIGHTLY
According to the special Massachusetts commission on the Necessaries of Life, a slight decrease in the cost of necessities was recorded in September as compared with those of August. Clothing, food and fuel costs were reported unchanged, but rentals and sundries are said to have decreased slightly.

"No net change was recorded in the food section of the budget for September," the report says. "Increases in prices of fowl, fish, eggs, milk, butter, lard, tea, sugar, rice, evaporated apples, prunes, vinegar, dried beans and oatmeal were offset by decreases in prices of meats, flour, meal, molasses, potatoes, onions and canned goods."

"There was an increasing number of vacancies in properties to rent for more than \$10 a month and rent reductions were made to secure tenants after the property had been idle for several months. This situation caused a small reduction in the shelter index."

Increases were reported in prices of men's shoes, hats, gloves, women's underwear, women's shoes and women's hosiery, while prices of suits, men's hosiery, shirts, men's underwear and cotton goods showed decreases in this section of the budget.

"The price of electricity to householders in Boston was reduced about 11 per cent in September. A slight decrease was noted in the sundries section of the budget."

LOAN FOR EAST AFRICA
LONDON, Oct. 28.—British government has decided to guarantee a \$10,000,000 loan for transport development in East Africa.

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SEES EXPANSION OF CONSTITUTION WITH REPUBLIC

Prof. Munro, Harvard, Tells
Women at Politics School
of Unrecorded Laws

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 28 (Special)—William H. Munro, professor of municipal government at Harvard University, discussed "The Unwritten Constitution of the United States," at the opening session of the School of Politics, held under the guidance of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at Wellesley Hall.

The opening session was attended by more than 100 members, marking a wider geographical distribution than has characterized any of the previous eight sessions. Miss Patten Pitts Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, extended the welcome to the college, and Mrs. True Worthing White of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters presided. In the absence of Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the league, Mrs. Robert L. De Normandie, first vice-president, served.

All Laws Make Constitution. Professor Munro pointed out that, whereas it had long been the custom to spend much time in the schools in memorizing, studying and holding editorial contests over the original constitutional document, the famous distinction that "England has an unwritten constitution and the United States a written constitution," had been completely dissipated, and that, on the contrary, all laws passed by Congress now make the integral parts of our actual Constitution.

"The actual Constitution by which our Government operates," Professor Munro said, "is, in many places, an exact antithesis of what the original framers had in mind. For instance the original form distinctly sought to avoid the choice of a President by popular vote. The party system also has grown out of the expanding form of the Constitution, as well as the power to regulate commerce and many other laws, which mark the very foundation of our Government as it obtains today. It is no longer any more reasonable to say that the original Constitution of the United States is the existing Constitution of this country than it is to say that the King John Charter is England's present Constitution."

Prof. Edward Ely Curtis, assistant professor of history at Wellesley, discussed "Making the Constitution." The Constitution was originally framed and ratified largely by a group of men whose material interests were intimately bound up with it, he said. These men were individually interested in shipping, manufacturing, western land speculation, and, above all, public securities, and the Constitution, as they framed it, was necessarily a reflection of their

aims and ambitions for the country upon a basis of the development of individual interests. The establishment of a strong national government meant an appreciation in the value of their investments and a guarantee of business prosperity.

Work of the Schools
Mrs. White briefly summarized the previous achievements of the schools. She said their success was largely due not only to the co-operation of the colleges and schools in which they had met, namely Wellesley, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Clark, Rogers Hall, Deerfield Academy and at Hyannis, with the assistance of the Hyannis Normal School, but to the circulation of information concerning them by national publications which have enlisted the interest of women from all over the United States.

Mrs. White said that the league was no longer so much interested in mere registration, numbers as it was in securing this increasing, geographical distribution. Representatives are attending this school from many communities in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. Since the object of the schools is to furnish accurate political information to women, the wider its active interests are, the more successful it will become, she said. She paid the grateful tribute of the league to the contribution of its authorities in their fields, were invaluable in informing women in the various aspects of the privileges and responsibilities given them by the franchise.

NEW MEXICO EXTENDS GAME CONSERVATION

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Additional measures for the protection of New Mexico game were taken by the state game commission in recent session. According to the new regulations it is unlawful to carry firearms on New Mexico game refuges unless a special permit has been issued by the game warden, and it is also unlawful to fire at a bird or game animal from across any public highway. Penalties of \$25 to \$300 were fixed for violation of either regulation.

In addition to framing new regulations the commission advocated that a program of game conservation be worked out by a game expert. New game refuges were established at Turkey Mountain and the School Ranch, both near Wagon Mound, N. M. The commission voted to shorten the 1926 quail season from two months to one month.

BAR ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 28 (Special)—William H. Brooks of Holyoke was yesterday re-elected for the fifteenth term as president of the Hampden County Bar Association. Charles M. Calhoun was elected secretary. Other officers were re-elected.

lack the spiritual element of the deeper sort.
Under our laws, school committees have the right to adjust the daily program and the course of study in a way to allow children the release of a period or two each week for systematic religious instruction. There has never been any question as to the authority of the school officials to excuse children from certain periods for music lessons. The same principle is invoked in religious lessons.

The time allotted to this study need not be in undue proportion, should come at a time when it will least conflict with secular study, but it is of sufficient importance to be given an equal chance with other studies in the program.
It may be a future possibility that vacation classes may help supply the need, especially for the children of the elementary school. A four or six weeks' course in the summer devoted to Bible study, coupled with clean sports and amusement if conducted by instructors of suitable personality and proper training, could function well in the general scheme of education.

At any rate, religious education is one of the many problems yet to be solved. It is perhaps the outstanding one. If some form of training which can build up a greater resistance to wrong doing can be devised, it will be a great gain and it will strengthen and beautify our social fabric as nothing else can.

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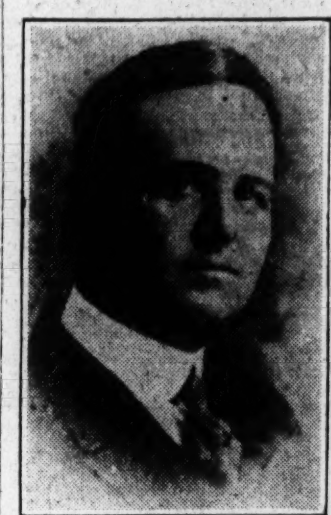
Also frequent exhibits in all the larger cities, formal notice of which will be sent regularly to anyone forwarding name and address.

LEADING EDUCATORS TO SPEAK TO NORFOLK COUNTY TEACHERS

Dr. Corson of Ohio and Will C. Wood of California to
Present Program at Boston Session—Quincy
Principal Is Association's Head

Outstanding figures in education from the west and middle west, Dr. O. T. Corson, superintendent of schools in Oxford, O., and Will C. Wood, commissioner of education for the State of California, have been enlisted by James S. Collins of Quincy, president of the Norfolk County Teachers' Association, for the twenty-seventh annual convention of that organization to be held in Boston next Friday.

All the public schools of the county are to be closed on that day to allow



JAMES S. COLLINS
President of Norfolk County Teachers' Association.

low the teachers to attend the meeting. Sessions will begin at 9:15 a. m. The elementary section will meet in Tremont Theater and be addressed by Dr. Corson on "Appreciation." Dr. Corson has progressive ideas on education, looking away from mere textbook instruction and striving to make dynamic contact between the child and the studies in the curriculum.

Talk on Secondary School
Prof. Jesse B. Davis, professor of secondary education at Boston University, and formerly director of secondary education for the State of Connecticut, is to address the junior high school section meeting in the morning in Steiner Hall on discipline in the secondary school. "The will point out, must be conducted on different lines from that in the lower school."

Mr. Collins is to preside at a combined general meeting to be held in the Tremont Theater beginning at 10:30 a. m. Robert O. Small, director of the division of vocational education for the Massachusetts Department of Education, is to give the address of welcome.
He will be followed by Mr. Wood who is to speak on "Education for Citizenship." Mr. Wood is now in the east on a lecture tour. In the course of which he will address a number of educational organizations in Massachusetts and other parts of New England. Through the efforts of Mr. Wood education has been advanced rapidly in California during the last few years.

"The Cost of Leadership"
The general meeting, to be held in the same place in the afternoon, is to be addressed by Cameron Beck, personal director of the New York Stock Exchange, who will speak on "The Cost of Leadership," linking it with vocational guidance in Massachusetts.
Combined glee clubs from the various high schools in Norfolk County are to open the session with a group of songs, sung under the direction of James W. Calderwood, supervisor of music in Weymouth. The high school band of Quincy is to play at the morning session under the direction of Miss Maude M.



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Character in an opera slipper of patent leather, brown or gray kid with novelty trim. \$18.50

Howes, supervisor of music in Quincy.
Mr. Collins is principal of the Francis W. Parker and Massachusetts Fields Schools, Wollaston, where he is conducting the educational work along progressive lines, introducing the newer ideas as they are proven good and adaptable to the special needs of the children under his care.

REORGANIZED SENATE URGED

Rhode Island Committee
Hears Proposals for Re-apportionment

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28 (Special)—The consistency of Rhode Island's Senate is again under fire. This often-termed oddity in American government is under study by a special commission, which, it is announced, will be ready to report to the Legislature in January with the completion of a few public hearings. As now constituted, the Senate contains one representative from each of the 39 cities and towns of the State. For years the six cities have claimed disproportionate representation, and Providence, containing more than half of the population of the State, and supplying approximately 50 per cent of its revenue, has led the attack with the plea that it is unjustly represented with but one member to 240,000 persons, while West Greenwich, with 400 persons, enjoys the same voting strength.

Stock Argument
The stock argument in answer has been for years that the situation is analogous to that of the United States Senate, in which the State of New York has the same representation as the State of Nevada, but Mayor Joseph H. Gainer of Providence, appearing at yesterday's hearing, declared there is no analogy and that the question is not debatable. His claim, he said, was based on the possession of the Senate of certain administrative powers, which made it more than a legislative body. He alluded to the numerous gubernatorial appointments to be made with the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. Gainer instanced the naming of a Public Utilities Commission, the rulings of which were of vital concern to the people of Providence, but whose influence in naming the commission is so deeply overshadowed as to make slight chance that a commission would be responsive to Providence needs.

Proposals Made
John J. McGrae, a farmer member of the Senate from Providence, advocated a senate of 25 members to be elected by districts, equally populous. The size of the Senate, he said, would then conform to the House of Representatives, now made up of 100 members, elected by districts.

Herbert M. Sherwood, former Senator and author of the prohibition enforcement law, referred to the dual-chamber form of government as truly republican, and urged the retention of representation of the community for the sake of maintaining legislative balance. Mr. Sherwood advocated a plan by which Providence would share in a reconstructed senate with a minimum of five and a maximum of 10 senators, one each per 17,000 qualified electors. The maximum number of members in

the Senate under this plan would be 50.
The matter of redistricting the Senate was studied by a commission in 1915, but the plan advanced at that time failed of adoption, since this extremely conservative body must be asked to legislate itself out of existence before any plan is adopted. It is considered unlikely that any extremely radical reform will be effected. The Senate as at present constituted has twice blocked the repeal of the state prohibition law and has prevented the passage of numerous bills.

FUEL COMMITTEE TO SURVEY FIELD

New England Officials to Meet
in Boston

Fuel conditions in Massachusetts and in all New England at the present time are to be reviewed at a meeting to be held tomorrow in the executive offices in the State House by the New England Governors' Fuel Committee, of which John Hays Hammond is chairman. W. Storrs, representing Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire; E. L. Sprague, for Gov. Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island, and J. C. Sherburne for Gov. Franklin S. Billings of Vermont. The meeting will be open to the public.

**MISS ESSEX FORCED
TO LAND AT SEEKONK**
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28 (AP)—The large commercial airplane, Miss Essex, conveying an automobile to Boston, was forced to land in a field in Seekonk, Mass., near here late yesterday afternoon. The plane left Hartford at 3:45 o'clock and all went well until it was flying over Seekonk, when both motors failed to function. A wing and a landing wheel on the plane were broken. An effort will be made to repair the plane on the field.

RUSSIAN PLAY AT HARVARD
"Mr. Paraclete," a melodrama by Nikolai Evreinov, is to be produced by the Harvard Dramatic Club on Dec. 1 in Brattle Hall. This will be the first time the play has been given outside of Russia and the second time that one of Evreinov's productions has been given in English. It is being translated by W. L. Lawrence. Nikolai Evreinov has had a widely varied career ranging from performing in a circus to teaching law. In 1886 at the age of seven he produced his first play, and since then has attained a pre-eminent position among Russian playwrights.

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ANTIVIVISECTION SOCIETY MEETS

John Orth Says Education
Should Lead to Stand
Against Practice

Education should raise a person above participation or even sanction of the practice of vivisection, John Orth of Boston declared at the regular meeting of the New England Antivivisection Society in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple.

"I am wondering if I shall ever be able to understand how an educated man can endorse such an institution, so to speak, as vivisection—and I don't believe a truly educated man ever did or ever could sanction a practice in which so much cruelty is involved, because real education would raise him above such an attitude toward life—toward every living creature," he said. "There is only one answer if we go so far as to put ourselves in the other fellow's place and I submit that that is not so far to go."

A report from Miss Nellie C. Williams, who represented antivivisection societies in this country at the international Congress held in Paris last month, was read by the secretary of the society. Fourteen countries were represented, including Argentina and Uruguay, as well as the United States, on this side of the Atlantic.

Various denominations were urged to make the teaching of humane treatment of animals a religious duty. Many humane societies in Europe and elsewhere have opposition to vivisection as a prominent feature.

The following associations have been invited to be present and most of them have accepted the invitations and will be present: New England Wholesale Coal Dealers Association, New England Retail Coal Dealers Association, National Coal Association, Central Pennsylvania Producers' Association, Smokeless Coal Operators' Association of West Virginia.

The New England Governors' committee is composed as follows: Edward W. Goswami, representing Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut; J. C. Boyd, representing Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine; John Hays Hammond, Eugene C. Hultman, and Henry L. Shattuck, representing Governor Fuller; John W. Storrs, representing Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire; E. L. Sprague, for Gov. Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island, and J. C. Sherburne for Gov. Franklin S. Billings of Vermont. The meeting will be open to the public.

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NEW MEXICAN TOWNS SEEK COTTON PICKERS

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Calls for pickers to assist in harvesting the cotton crop which, it is estimated by Dr. R. F. Hare, agricultural statistician, will amount to \$7,500,000 in value, are being broadcast by southern New Mexico towns. Reports from L. S. Cruces indicate that cotton picking will continue there until late in December.

The pinon nut crop in the national forests of New Mexico is larger than it has been since 1921, according to officials of the district forest office here. Pinon trees, according to forestry experts, yield heavy crops once in seven years. The crop this year is estimated at about 30 per cent of the 1921 crop.

CLARK SPEAKERS NAMED
WORCESTER, Oct. 28 (Special)—The senior class of Clark University has elected the following class-day speakers: Louis V. Smith, Worcester, historian; John Tashjian, Brockton, poet; J. Yank Sachs, New Haven, orator, and William N. Felt of Northboro, gift orator.

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Drive-It-Yourself Taxi Wins Through Man's Basic Honesty

Experience of Great Company Shows That 999 Out
of 1000 Cases Prove That Inherent Tendency
of Public Is to Do Right Thing

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Inherent honesty of its customers, the great American public, is one of the cardinal assets that is permitting a new national industry to grow by leaps and bounds—The Drive-It-Yourself Taxi.

Each of its business dealings presents in itself an opportunity for a person criminally inclined to do wrong without let or hindrance, yet in the typical 999 of 1000 cases nothing dishonest ensues, and it is revealed that special pains have been taken to prevent damage or loss through what might be legally excusable carelessness.

The trade must be held open to all comers, and, aside from proving ability as a motor car driver and identifying oneself as the person represented, no tests of any nature are made.

Such is the finding of the system of renting automobiles fostered and developed by John Hertz, the Chicago taxicab and motor coach manufacturer, after nearly two years of the new venture.

The Chicago company operates 350 rental automobiles here, and fleets in New York and Louisville, while the Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company of Chicago supplies the rental service automobiles for allied, but not financially

related, companies in 250 other cities and towns.
The rental cars bear no especially thief-proof devices, coloring or markings, and do not differ materially in appearance from the various makes of automobiles manufactured for private ownership, yet of the thousands of rentals in records available here, each an easy opportunity for theft, but six instances of attempts to make away with cars have been noted.
The cars are rented upon a mileage basis and the distance covered is recorded in a hub-cap meter. Tampering with that device is the chief display of dishonesty recorded, but even that is infrequent. Usually it is done by youths.
In many instances the automobiles are kept out longer or driven farther than originally bargained for, but in the majority of such instances it develops that pursuit of business or pleasure has led the customer farther afield than they had planned.
Week-end vacationists supply a great part of the business of the Chicago concern. Salesmen from other cities also are in the front ranks of customers.
Automobiles also are rented upon a monthly basis, and an astonishing number of army officers take advantage of that opportunity.
Upon the mileage basis the rented cars have been driven as far as Florida and California.

SHOE OPERATIVES FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Several Haverhill Locals
Vote on Issue

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 28 (Special)—At mass meetings held this forenoon the cutters' local and McKay and welt workers' local of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union voted by large majorities in favor of the union entering into negotiations with the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association at once in regard to a new agreement to control the shoe industry here.

Three or four mass meetings of other locals were scheduled for this afternoon. The decisions made by the locals this forenoon have encouraged the manufacturers who desire to enter into negotiations right away in order that the shoe business may be stabilized at the start of the new year.

About 1200 shoe workers attended the mass meetings held before the noon hour, and less than 50 were against entering into negotiations. The greatest concern on the part of the manufacturers is in regard to what the stitchers will do when their local meets. This local, by reason of its numbers, holds the balance of power, and there have been preliminary indications that they might either vote to not consider the subject or turn it down.

LINCOLN TALK FOR CHILDREN

"The Youth of Abraham Lincoln" is the subject of an address for children by Dr. William E. Barton, author of "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," at the old South Meeting House next Saturday at 10:30 a. m.

DRIVE-IT-YOURSELF TAXI WINS THROUGH MAN'S BASIC HONESTY

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LOESER'S—MAIN FLOOR

Lewis Morris Took Forty Slaves and Went Into the Wilderness

Son of First Chief Justice Lived in Baronial Style on the Bank of the Connecticut River

A CENTURY ago, on the 29th of October, 1825, there passed away at his estate in Springfield, Vt., a New York man of noted family whose retirement at the age of 34 to the wilds of what is now Vermont is a story of romantic interest.

Why did this handsome young gallant, a veteran of the Revolutionary War with the rank of general; son of Richard Morris, Chief Justice of the first Supreme Court of the United States; nephew of Lewis Morris of Morrisania, signer of the Declaration of Independence; nephew of the Duchess of Gordon; nephew of Gouverneur Morris, first minister to France; why did this wealthy young aristocrat leave the brilliant circle of New York society to bury himself in the wilderness of the "Grants?"

The problem has never been solved. There is a fascination in the little-known story of the boy-general, the pioneer of luxury who brot with him from New York 40 slaves when he settled on the banks of the Connecticut River. The mansion which he built and the baronial style in which he lived was in strong contrast to the more comfortable life of his neighbors. Just about the time that General Morris moved into his mansion (1795) a pioneer by the name of Capt. John Coolidge was hewing logs for a cabin among the mountains at Plymouth only 30 miles away.

Bronze Tablet Placed

Least generations to come forget the story of the picturesque aristocrat of colonial days, the General Lewis Morris Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Springfield, Vt., have marked his old mansion this autumn with a bronze tablet set in a boulder.

One explanation of the problem is that the young man was a bit wild, and his father judged that the life would steady him. At any rate, the Chief Justice gave his son the great tract of land reaching westward from the Connecticut for many miles on condition that he would settle there. The gift of a property did not please the Chief Justice, for he owned hundreds of acres granted to him by the Northampton Proprietors, who had received the land from Gov. Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire.

Just when Lewis Morris, accompanied by his friend, Jennison Barnard, settled on the domain is not known, but town records show that he helped to build the church at Springfield in 1785. At that time he was only 25. It is recorded that he was one of the four best-looking men in the Revolutionary Army—and the four were all Morrises!

The Relief of Fort Castle
When the Revolution broke out Lewis Morris was only a lad of 15 preparing for college, but he did not daily with books when his country needed him. He immediately enlisted with New York Volunteers, and was promoted rapidly. At the age of 18 he led a company through the wilderness to the relief of Fort Castle (now Utica, N. Y.), which was surrounded by a large force of English and Indians. By his arrival he saved the garrison from massacre. He fought through most of the war, serving on the staff of Generals Schuyler, Clinton and Van Rensselaer.

However much General Morris may have done to make the colonies a republic and to help democracy, his beliefs, he must have been at heart an aristocrat like his famous uncle Gouverneur Morris. Like President George Washington, General Morris kept up to the end of his days the stately traditions of the old world. Perhaps there is no more picturesque figure in nearly New England than this handsome lord of the manor who, though he freed his 40 slaves in compliance with the constitution of the independent state called "Vermont," always treated them like children; who wore small clothes long after other men had discarded them, and dressed his hair in a queue.

It was a blow no doubt to the maidens of the countryside when Lewis Morris, then 26, married Polly (Mary) Dwight of Northampton, Mass. She, too, came of a notable family, for she was granddaughter of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards and sister of President Timothy Dwight of Yale College. The union was unhappy and short-lived, for the bride hated the wilderness and her husband refused to live in Northampton. After the birth of a daughter, Louisa, they separated, and both married again. General Morris' second wife was of the pioneers, daughter of the Rev. Bucky Olcott of Charlestown, across the river. She passed away in 1800. Wife number three presented her husband with five handsome children and survived him many years.

Great Square House Still Stands
The home built by General Morris beside the Connecticut was finished in 1795 after 7 years of labor. The site was well chosen on the west side of the highway to Windsor, facing the river and protected by Skitchewaung Mountains. It was near the Crown Point Military road. "It General Amherst had pushed through

the wilds in 1760. The army officers at the blockhouse on the Vermont side of the river found delightful hospitality at the Morris mansion nearby.

This great square house now 130 years old, is still an almost perfect specimen of colonial architecture; so carefully built that the first shingles did not need renewal for 80 years. It has been sadly changed by a Victorian piazza across the front and diminished by the removal of the huge ell. The ell was a necessity where there were so many servants for it contained besides the great kitchen with two 8-foot fire places and immediate brick ovens, a living room for the retainers, and in the second story, their sleeping quarters. The ell was some years ago moved down the road and made into a comfortable farmhouse.

The cellar amazes the present-day housekeeper. Here are chimneys like rooms; blind most closets and a brick vault with ponderous lock large enough to include an ordinary basement. All the arrangements tell of an elaborate daily living and an ever-ready hospitality.

On the first floor generous rooms open from a wide hall, each with a fireplace under an austere beautiful mantel. The dining room is paneled throughout and nearly all the rooms are wainscotted with boards so wide that no joining is visible and ornamented with carvings all done by hand. All the finishing woods are the timbers came from the forest nearby and the bricks were baked on the place.

Stateliness of Daily Life

The stateliness of the life at the Morris mansion was the wonder of the plain Vermont settlers. The General demanded perfect service, insisting that the family wear full dress at the evening meal; he always proposed a topic of conversation beforehand.

The General, though a stickler for etiquette and obedience, was kind to his family and servants. As a landlord he was just; even easy with tenants who were willing but unable to pay. This was not only on his own estate but on the lands leased to settlers by his father along the Connecticut and Black Rivers.

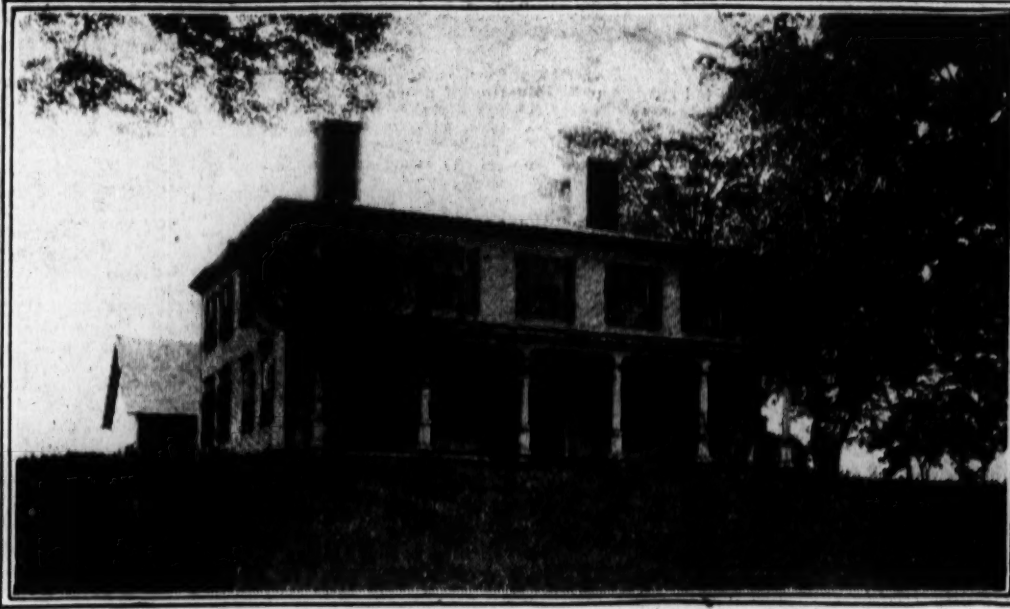
A man of such abilities could not long remain a private citizen. In fact, his political apprenticeship had begun in New York when at 21 he was Secretary of Foreign Affairs under Chancellor Livingston. Summing up the many public offices that General Morris held in the interest of state and country was that he was judge of Windsor County Court for many years; member of Vermont Legislature six terms; member of Congress 1789-1803; Commissioner for Vermont's statehood 1791; Secretary of the Constitutional Convention 1793. When, in 1801, the Electoral College failed to elect a president, as there was a tie between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, General Morris on the 36th ballot withdrew his vote, thus giving the vote of Vermont to Jefferson and deciding the election.

What became of the great domain stretching from the Connecticut to the mountains? Strange to say, the man who had been so noted as a judge left no will. The widow took her third of the estate, including the home and a part of the land; the seven children received the rest. As "until the heirs sold parcels of land," the vast holding was reduced to the house and farm as it remains today.

The will of General Morris' widow, who lived till 1865, contained this interesting clause: "I give to my grandson, Lewis Morris, the large silver cup which belonged to my great-great-grandfather, hereby expressing my desire that he would bequeath the same to the oldest male representative of the oldest branch of the family." This "great-great-grandfather" would be Lewis Morris, first Governor of New Jersey and son of the founder of the family in America, Capt. Richard Morris of Cromwell's army. He was banished from England at the Restoration, came to New York and obtained a grant of 2000 acres on the west side of Manhattan Island which was called for the family Morrisania. This estate passed from oldest son to oldest son for generations. It was the home of his uncle Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence, when young Gen. Lewis Morris went pioneering with 40 slaves to the wilderness of Vermont.

ALBERTA'S WHEAT SEED
EDMONTON Alta., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence).—A one-fifth increase in the acreage of registered wheat seed grown in Alberta this year is shown by the report of the Dominion seed branch. Throughout the Province there are 280 growers of registered wheat seed, representing approximately 11,000 acres. There is, however, a considerably smaller acreage of registered seed oats grown in 1923 as compared with the 1924 figures.

Young Revolutionary General Deserted New York Society for Pioneer Life in Vermont



Left: Gen. Lewis Morris Mansion, Springfield, Vt., Built in 1795. Piazza Added During Last Century. Great Ell Moved Away and Made into a Separate House. Right: Gen. Lewis Morris, From an Old Print.

The Library

Special Collections in Indiana Libraries

By FLORENCE VENN

Reference Librarian, Indiana State Library

NOW that the public library is so universally recognized as a source of information for almost everything, librarians often find that the inquirer who is more or less an expert in his particular subject or who wishes some obscure fact, furnishes a real challenge to their resourcefulness. Only the very large libraries can approximate a degree of completeness necessary to satisfy such persons in more than a few fields. Smaller ones must depend upon each other or upon the larger institutions.

In the effort to acquaint its members with the resources available within the State, the Indiana Library Association appointed a committee to make a survey of special collections in Indiana libraries and to print the result. It was not expected that the books would always be available for interlibrary loans, but it was certain that if not so available, they might be used by visitors to the libraries in almost all cases.

On the whole, the most interesting and valuable collections were found in the colleges and universities. The smaller public libraries cannot buy extensively in any field and important gifts from private sources do not appear to come to them very readily. Most of them, however, make some attempt at keeping the history of their own communities, often preserving a file of the local newspaper, besides books, clippings, and pamphlets. Most of these are hardly entitled to rank as special collections, but others are excellent. An outstanding one is found in that unique community, New Harmony, in the library of the Workingmen's Institute, an endowed library dating from 1838 and furnishing to a town of 126 a library of 24,000 volumes. Here are found many old books and pamphlets relating to New Harmony in both the Happte and Owen periods, letters of some of the famous men connected with the town's history, and a number of New Harmony imprints. In all a very unusual collection for so small a town and one which reflects the pride felt by its citizens in its remarkable history.

Local and National History
Nearly all the public libraries have, besides their own local history, at least a few books on the state as a whole. Some have very good collections which sometimes attain the honor of separate shelving or even a separate room. The State University at Bloomington is gathering Indiana material with especial care and has several thousand manuscripts, both originals and photostat copies, together with newspapers and books. The State Library at Indianapolis, like most of its kind, specializes in local history and possesses what is no doubt the best collection on Indiana, numbering among its rarities many manuscripts, old pamphlets and bound newspapers from various parts of the State, besides books by Indiana writers. At this library are found, too, good collections in Americana, especially for the Mississippi Valley and for the older states from which Indiana's population is chiefly derived.

The Business Branch, whose name speaks for itself, and the Teachers' Special Library on education, maintained for the use of the teachers of the city. Another collection on education is that of the State Normal School at Terre Haute which has the largest collection in the State on this subject. The collection on international law at the State University is outstanding, ranking at least among the first half-dozen in the country. It is especially rich in monographs and treatises. Another interesting library is that of the College of Missions at Indianapolis, a comparatively new one, which contains more than 8000 volumes on missions, with a particularly good collection on Tibet.

The State Legislative Bureau maintains its own library of clippings and pamphlets on subjects likely to be of interest to Indiana legislators. Public affairs is also emphasized by the Bureau of Public Discussion, a part of the extension division of the State University, whose material in the form of package libraries may be freely borrowed by schools and clubs.

The John Herron Art Institute of Indianapolis is building up an art library. While its books are not available to borrowers in the State, it possesses numbers of pictures, lantern slides and clippings which do circulate. The Indianapolis Public Library has started a good music collection, including many scores as well as books on musical subjects. The survey shows a wide variety of interest with comparatively little duplication. While the collections, as is evident, are often not important as compared with others in the country on the same subject, yet it is probable that the librarians of the State will find very useful information thus brought together in accessible form. The entire list is printed in the October number of the Library Occurrent, published by the Indiana State Library.

TEXAS POTATO CO-OPERATIVE
BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Potato growers have formed a co-operative organization which will function in the marketing of the next crop in the Rio Grande Valley. Membership represents nearly 90 per cent of the growers, who last year shipped about 1000 carloads, it is reported.

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TRACTION ENGINES TO BE RUBBER-TIRED

British Roads Much Damaged by Weight of Machines

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 17.—By April 1, 1926, all traction engines under the control of the National Traction Engine Owners' Association should be equipped with rubber in place of iron tires. The damage done to roads by these enormously weighty machines, often dragging one or more heavily laden trucks, has been very considerable, apart from the noise they make. As they frequently travel at night, their din is most disturbing to peaceful wayside villages.

A Lloyd's List correspondent recalls that it is some 10 years since a Leeds firm first fitted rubber tires to a steam road locomotive. This firm claimed that (1) rubber-tired vehicles maintain a higher average speed; (2) rubber tires, by eliminating vibration, add to the life of both vehicle and machinery; (3) maintenance charges are lessened; and (4) road damage eliminated.

As long as steam tractors can haul heavy loads more cheaply than internal-combustion engines can transport them, they will be in demand. It is calculated at present that a steam tractor can haul from 25 to 30 tons for eight hours at a cost of £1 or less for half a ton of coal. A petrol engine for the same load would consume from 50 to 60 gallons of petrol at a cost of from £4 to £5.

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Of the better kind—for the Junior members of the family—in great variety
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Imported Cotton Golf Hose, with fancy tops. 75c, 80c, \$1.00
With very smart diamond pattern legs\$2.50

CHILDREN'S
All-wool Golf Hose, with fancy cuff tops. \$1.15 to \$1.95
And with pattern legs. \$1.65 to \$4.15

CHILDREN'S
English Rib stockings—3/4 Wool\$5c
CHILDREN'S
English Rib stockings—Silk and Wool\$1.00
CHILDREN'S
English Rib mercerized 3/4 Socks and Stockings. All sizes\$5c

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PLEAD FREEDOM ON VACCINATION

Columbus Parents Petition School Board to Revoke Compulsory Order

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence).—More than 200 fathers and mothers, accompanied by their children who were barred from the public schools as a result of a compulsory vaccination order, appeared before the Columbus school board, when a committee representing the Columbus Anti-Vaccination Society, made an appeal to the board to revoke its order.

The names and addresses of four children who are said to have contracted fatal illnesses because of compulsory vaccination were given to the board members who promised to make personal investigations in each case.

Since the meeting another child, William Ryan, 271 Yale Avenue, failed to recover. He is said to have been vaccinated about a week prior to his passing away.

The names given the school board members are: William O'Day, 7, 253 South Davis Avenue; James T. Kalb, 9, 215 Tulane Road; Frederick Stocking, 9, 209 South Grant Avenue and Paul Bower, 9, 1425 Arlington Avenue.

Spokesmen for the anti-vaccination society said that the compulsory vaccination order was not justified, as there is no epidemic of smallpox in Columbus. M. B. Cain, president of the Columbus Federation of Labor, urged the school board to rescind its order, saying he was interested from a humanitarian standpoint.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVE
ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Twenty-three cities in New York State issued permits valued at over \$102,000,000 during September, contrasted with \$57,000,000 in September 1922. The unusual activity of the third quarter brought building for the first nine months of 1923 10 per cent above the 1924 period.



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TEN GAMES LEFT IN FIRST ROUND

Weather Hinders Contests in National Challenge Soccer Cup Play

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The qualifying competition for the National Challenge Cup continues to make progress despite the inclement weather conditions which prevailed over the past week end. Of the sixteen games in the first round which were played last Saturday and Sunday, 13 were decided, one resulted in a draw and nine postponements were necessary to full completion.

Michigan, with the heaviest schedule of games, managed to play six of eight matches, drawing one postponement while the Detroit Soccer Club was unable to secure a ground for a match with the Shomaker A. F. C. of Detroit. This may result in a forfeit to the latter club, which would come before the National Challenge Cup Competition Committee at a meeting to be held in New York City tomorrow.

One of the biggest upsets in the first round occurred in Michigan where the Detroit Celtic F. C. of Detroit, a club which always could be relied upon during previous seasons to win its way into the divisional semi-finals, succumbed to the Sons of Scotland F. C. of Windsor, Ont., Can., by the score of 4 goals to 2.

Celtics Held Lead

Although the Celtics held the lead at half time, goal to 0, they weakened during the second period and it was not long after the restart when the Canadian entry edged to secure the victory. The Celtic team, which had been managed to secure another tally but this advantage was short-lived and the Scots tied the score almost immediately and found the Celtic net on two more occasions before the final whistle.

Another surprise was the defeat of the Solway F. C. of River Rouge, Mich., by the score of 1 to 0. The River Rouge outfit went into the lead early in the first half and maintained it until the final whistle. Judge, a Solway player, was ordered from the field two minutes before the end of the game.

The Swedish-American Athletic F. C. of Detroit and the Scarlet Runners F. C. of the same city, failed to reach a decision after two hours of play, the final result being 2 to 2. At half time the Runners held the upper hand, 2 goals to 1, but Sweden came back strong in the second period and drew level but during the extra periods neither eleven could score and the match will be played next Sunday.

Although the Catalonia F. C. of Detroit and the Roses F. C. of that city were on the field for an interval in their first, the former eleven showed to advantage during the second half and netted twice, while the latter team, who had been advancing to the next round.

The Flint City F. C. overcame the Industrial Union F. C. of Flint, Mich., by the score of 4 goals to 1, and the Windsor Rovers F. C. vs. Walkerville F. C. tilt will go over to next Saturday. The latter game is in condition of the pitch at Kelsey Park, Windsor.

Two decisions were reached in the only games arranged in the Illinois and Wisconsin districts. The British Legion F. C. of Chicago traveled to Kenosha, Wis., for a match, and Kenosha F. C. won by a score of 6 to 1. In the other match the Buda Athletic Association F. C. of Harvey, Ill., had little trouble in defeating the Sture F. C. of Chicago, the final score reading 4 to 1.

Labels Awarded Game

In the Ohio section, the Lafayette Thistle F. C. won to engage the Jordan Lumber F. C. of Rocky River, O., at Ferguson Field, Steubenville, O., the home pitch of the former eleven at 3 o'clock. The Lafayette Thistle team after waiting until 4:15 p. m. for the visitors to arrive, this action will probably be confirmed by the committee and the Jordan club dropped from the competition.

The remaining three games in the Ohio district were finished and the respective winners placed in the second round. By scoring two goals in the initial period and five in the closing half, the American Athletic F. C. of Cleveland, blanked the Spanish S. C. of Canton by 7 goals to 0. The Kenmore F. C. of Kenmore lost to the Maytag American F. C. of Akron by 4 goals to 1, and the White Motor S. C. of Cleveland, after holding a 2-to-1 lead at the interval, showed the strain of their efforts in the first period and weakened after the restart, losing by 3 goals to 2 to the Goodyear F. C. of Akron.

One of the outstanding features of the first round was the stubborn game which the Turtle Creek Thistle F. C. of Turtle Creek, Pa., played against the O. O. on the home field of the latter club. Soon after the opening whistle, the visitors' goal-tender was removed from the game and the Turtle Creek Thistle lost another player during the early stages of the second half. Despite this handicap the Thistles played harder, but the loss of their goalkeeper was much and they finally succumbed to the score of 5 goals to 1.

The Morgan F. C. of Morgan, Pa., advanced to the second round of the qualifying series at the expense of the Heidelberg F. C. of Heidelberg, Pa., the final result being 2 to 0. The McPherson F. C. of Pittsburgh eliminated the Clan Cameron F. C. also from the Snook City by 3 goals to 0. The Altoona Works F. C. of Altoona, Pa., took defeat at the hands of the Curry Soccer Club of Curry, Pa., by the score of 4 goals to 0.

Eight Postponements

The eastern division was not as successful as the western precincts in games played—the Atlantic section having eight postponements while four games were completed.

In the northeastern New York district, the MacKenzie Athletics F. C. of Niagara Falls, defeated the Hibernian F. C. of Buffalo by 3 goals to 0 in the lone game played in that vicinity.

The Yonkers Thistle F. C. of Yonkers, N. Y., humbled the Hispano F. C., one of the leading Spanish eleven in New York City, by the score of 2 goals to 1, while the Wayneset F. C. of Central Falls, R. I., blanked the Bradford F. C. of Bradford, R. I., 3 to 0.

In northern Massachusetts, the Fore River F. C. of Quincy, Mass., is the sole survivor to represent that district in the next round by virtue of its victory over the Falco F. C. of Holyoke by 3 goals to 0.

OPPOSE STARS LEADING NAMES

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Baseball writers meeting here today, agreed that the team being opposed to the major league stars leading their names to articles on the World Series. They urged J. A. Heyler, president of the National League, B. H. Leland, president of the American League, and K. M. Landis, commissioner of baseball, to prohibit the practice.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY ADOPTED

STORHOLM, Conn., Oct. 28.—Hockey has been officially recognized as an intercollegiate sport for women students at the Connecticut Agricultural College and the team is being coached by Dr. H. H. G. and will meet the University of Maine at Orono, Me., Saturday.

LEHIGH MATMEN ANSWER THE CALL

Face One of the Most Strenuous Schedules in Years

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 28.—The first call for wrestling candidates at Lehigh University was answered yesterday afternoon by over 100 freshmen and 30 varsity candidates, who will assist Coach Sheridan in breaking in the freshmen to the mysteries of the mat game. Many of the 1928 candidates looked good in the opening session.

While many varsity candidates are busy on the gridiron at present, there were several prominent contenders in the list that reported. Capt. Ralph Best '25, intercollegiate champion in the 125-pound division, led the list of varsity men, and next in line was R. L. Lewis, who is running up in the 135-pound class last year in the championship battle in the Yale gymnasium.

While even the captain must battle for his position, competition should be keenest in the 145-pound, 175-pound, and 220-pound divisions, made vacant by the graduation of Washburn, Burke, and Lewis, respectively. Reed, the varsity 115-pound representative, who finished third in the championship matches, is keeping in condition on the soccer squad. Williamson, the varsity middleweight, is a candidate for an end position on the football team, but should keep the position he clinched last year, despite the fact that Coach Sheridan has indicated that the team will be better than in any other class. To find men to take the place of Burke and Lewis in the heavy division will be the main problem of Coach Sheridan.

Lehigh's football coach, Percy J. Wendell, a former Harvard All-American, and he has already expressed the wish that the football team report for wrestling at the end of the football season. The schedule, which is the most strenuous in years, follows:

Jan. 16—Syracuse University; 23—Princeton University; 27—Yale University; 30—Cornell University; 13—United States Naval Academy; 19—Intercollegiate meet.

B. U. SWIMMING TEAM HAS FIVE DUAL MEETS

A schedule of five meets for the Beloit College swimming team was announced yesterday, and in addition five events are pending. The team will be coached this year by John Wallace, Red Cross swimming instructor. The schedule follows:

Jan. 9—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, Y. M. C. A.; 15—Syracuse University at Syracuse, Y. M. C. A.; 16—Wesleyan University at Middletown; 22—Williams College at Williamstown; 29—Rensselaer Institute at Troy.

LATON FOR TWO GAMES

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Two victories are sought here today by J. M. Laton of Milwaukee to take the majority of a 10-to-1 triumph in the scheduled tilt of this city in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League here. Laton took the first round, 20 to 10, in 31 minutes, making a high run of 6 against his opponent, who scored 10 in 31 minutes. Laton won the second round, 20 to 10, in 31 minutes. High runs were 6 and 6 for the victor, 4 and 3 for the local player. Laton's record for this season is 10 wins and 1 loss.

HARVARD ELECTS FRENCH

ARTHUR FRENCH, who has been elected captain of the Harvard football team yesterday, French, who played in the Harvard team in 1927, has been starting at halfback for the 1928 team. French is a native of New York and was captain of the track team there. He is a capable sprinter and broad jumper.

SOUTHWESTERN CONFERENCE TITLE MAY BE SETTLED OCT. 31

Schedule Matches the Four Football Teams Conceded to Be the Real Contenders for the Gridiron Championship of the South

SOUTHWESTERN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDINGS

Team	Games	Points
Texas A. & M.	0	0
Arkansas	0	0
Baylor	0	0
Missouri	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0
Rice	0	0
Southern Methodist	0	0
University of Arkansas	0	0

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 28 (Special).—The Southwestern Conference football title may be determined this week. On the other hand it may be thrown into a middle which may make determination of a champion difficult, for this week's schedule is of great significance. It matches the four teams conceded to be the real contenders for the championship.

University of Texas, playing and winning its first Conference game last Saturday when Coach E. J. Stewart's eleven defeated the Texas A. & M. at Austin, 27 to 6, meets Southern Methodist University at Dallas this coming Saturday in a game that may mean the latter's elimination from the running.

This would be a tribute to Texas' football team, which has been the champion of the Southwest since 1926. In the game, the S. M. U. Mustangs were conceded to have the strongest offensive combination in the Conference and also from the Snook City by 3 goals to 0. The Altoona Works F. C. of Altoona, Pa., took defeat at the hands of the Curry Soccer Club of Curry, Pa., by the score of 4 goals to 0.

Eight Postponements

The eastern division was not as successful as the western precincts in games played—the Atlantic section having eight postponements while four games were completed.

In the northeastern New York district, the MacKenzie Athletics F. C. of Niagara Falls, defeated the Hibernian F. C. of Buffalo by 3 goals to 0 in the lone game played in that vicinity.

Boase Against Golf Alterations

Chairman of Royal and Ancient Golf Club States Views on Arrival in America

William M. Boase, chairman of the championship committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of Great Britain, arrived in Boston, this morning, on the Cunard Line steamship Ceythia, sailing from Liverpool, England. Mr. Boase, practically the head of amateur golfing in Great Britain, stated upon his arrival in this country that he does not favor altering the fundamentals of golfing or standardizing the golf balls as sponsored by the United States Golf Association. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of Great Britain, he states, is with him in this respect and unless some unusual thing occurs, there will be no radical change in the light and type of the balls used in the championship tournaments in Great Britain.

Mr. Boase explained that a newer and lighter ball will result in more prodigious hitting which will require a lengthening of golf courses. This meets with small favor among English golf followers as land is not easily obtained for golf purposes and he hardly considers enlarging the golf course.

Regarding the Walker Cup matches, which are biennial features of the golfing world, Mr. Boase stated that no changes in the method of playing these matches will be attempted. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club has arranged for players up to four handicap, competing. About the same methods will be employed when the championships are played in this country.

"There is slight chance of Cyril J. H. Tolley ever becoming a tennis champion in addition to a golf champion," he stated. "Tolley is too big a man ever to surpass in tennis all the great players of the world, and it has added much to his ability in covering ground. Nevertheless, Tolley is a golfer, first and last, and his terrific hitting off the tee will be enjoyed in the future by followers of golf in the United States. He has played many during his visits in the United States and he contemplates more matches in this country."

Boase is in the United States chiefly in connection with business. He is accompanied by J. Kenneth Greenhill and they plan to play a great deal of golf during their stay in the United States and will travel a great deal in the northwest. They leave for home about the first of next year.

REINELT-HALL MATCH EVEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28 (Special).—The Reinelt-Hall match, which was a great deal of golf during their stay in the United States and will travel a great deal in the northwest. They leave for home about the first of next year.

KEEN TO SUCCEED BARKER

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 28 (Special).—The University of Michigan's basketball team, which was a great deal of golf during their stay in the United States and will travel a great deal in the northwest. They leave for home about the first of next year.

TOY FOR REDEMPTION

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28.—The British Lawn Tennis Association decided yesterday to instruct its delegates to the International Federation of Germany's readmission to that body when Germany becomes a member of the League of Nations.

In the absence of a reliable keeper of the point after touchdown, Tulane kicked the ball to the field, but the point by a forward pass, though it failed. Two later tries at kicking the ball to the field were successful.

William Odlin, captain of Dartmouth football team, who first started playing football in the Dartmouth team in 1927, has been starting at halfback for the 1928 team. Odlin is a native of New York and was captain of the track team there. He is a capable sprinter and broad jumper.

Give H. E. Grange '26 a dry field,' say followers of Illinois football team, who have been playing in the Southwest Conference since 1926. Grange had better interference against Michigan than he has had in previous games this season, but he could not hold his feet on the slippery turf.

COACH T. A. D. Jones is having a hard time of it to battle the big day on the schedules of both rivals for many years, the last one resulting in a 7-to-0 deadlock. Michigan's most improved defense against the forward pass, Wisconsin is specializing in this department, an avenue of attack that ended Notre Dame to beat the Gophers last week. Better work at ends also will be required to stop the speedy running and long punting of the Huskies, who have won many gains against Purdue.

On the other hand, Wisconsin may find the Minnesota wall-pounding attack terrific, and concentrated, too. As closely fought as the league standing tradition could require may be the Minnesota invasion of Wisconsin. The Huskies have won the big game on the schedules of both rivals for many years, the last one resulting in a 7-to-0 deadlock. Michigan's most improved defense against the forward pass, Wisconsin is specializing in this department, an avenue of attack that ended Notre Dame to beat the Gophers last week. Better work at ends also will be required to stop the speedy running and long punting of the Huskies, who have won many gains against Purdue.

GREENLEAF RUNS 80

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 28.—R. Greenleaf set a season pocket billiard record with a run of 80 in the afternoon block of his match with Charles Harmon in the 16-hole billiard tournament at the Bellerose Country Club. Greenleaf's score was 135 to his opponent's 88. Greenleaf's high run was 11. In the evening Greenleaf won again, 119-39, with a high run of 25, while Harmon's best effort was a 16.

KINNEY WINS IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28.—Robert G. Kinney of San Antonio eliminated Ignacio de Borbolla, considered Mexico's best player, from the Mexican national tennis championship tournament yesterday. The score was 6-2, 6-2, 6-1. The match was hard fought, but the American maintained his superiority throughout.

ELABORATE CREW SCHEDULE MADE

Harvard May Row Princeton and Navy—Columbia Off

The Harvard varsity crew has had a schedule arranged that promises to eclipse those of past years in all respects. Two home races and two away, with Princeton and United States Naval Academy added and Columbia University dropped, are the outstanding changes. University of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Institute of Technology are to be rowed on the Charles River and one week later Cornell University and the United States Naval Academy crews will be entertained on the same course. Coach E. A. Stevens would have a more than creditable record should his varsity crew succeed in winning all.

The schedule was arranged at a meeting in New York of the American Students' Association, which was attended last week by J. R. Richardson '09, chairman of the Rowing Committee, and W. C. Ladd '26, University crew manager. The schedule is now subject to the approval of the Harvard Athletic Committee. The 150-pound crew, after a probable race with M. I. T. on the Charles, will race in the Intercollegiate Conference rowing championship race this weekend. Two apparently stronger undefeated aspirants engage non-Conference rivals, three other games of intercollegiate, Conference and local flavors are on the program.

Though defeated by University of Pennsylvania in the east last Saturday, the University of Chicago team receives Purdue University at Chicago Field in the east last Saturday without having lost a battle in the Conference. University of Minnesota, which looked like a league title contender, lost to the University of Notre Dame, engages in its first Conference tilt when it appears at University of Wisconsin.

Winning its first circuit victory, 3 to 0, over University of Illinois, Coach P. H. Yost's University of Michigan eleven comes forward as the most aggressive claimant of the championship. It faces the United States Naval Academy eleven at Ann Arbor in the Intercollegiate Conference rowing championship race this weekend. Two apparently stronger undefeated aspirants engage non-Conference rivals, three other games of intercollegiate, Conference and local flavors are on the program.

Even Battle Expected

An evenly matched struggle is looked for at Evanston, Ill., when Indiana University tacksles Northwestern in the Intercollegiate Conference rowing championship race this weekend. Hope that a dry field is provided at Philadelphia for H. E. Grange, the part of the battle on the water is expressed by Conference followers. They believe that under favorable conditions, Coach R. C. Zuppke's team will meet the challenge of the defeat they handed Coach A. A. Stage's Maroons from the same state last Saturday.

With a tie and a defeat darkening what looked early in the season like the brightest of chances for a "Big Ten" crown, Ohio State takes on a smaller, non-Conference rival in Wooster College. That completes the list of contents of a week-end which should provide the most varied and multifarious in its points of interest.

That looks to be the best chance in years to defeat Chicago is presented to Purdue. Not in many seasons has the old Gold and Black come near this close to the Huskies. The latter are to be developing a fast and tricky team that may be too much for the more sluggish Maroons who will be thinking of the Huskies as the team to beat.

Chicago Better Off

Better off for reserve, however, will be Chicago. Purdue was weakened somewhat by the Wisconsin battle, while the Huskies have been on the defensive in experience. The Chicago line is established as one of the best it has ever had. It was a surprise when the Huskies' defense was so good, but the line, as he did for good gains against Wisconsin despite the soggy field which discouraged speed.

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TWO UNDEFEATED ELEVENS OCCUPY BIG TEN SPOTLIGHT

Efforts Will Be Made to Keep Football Record Clear of Defeat—Three Intercollegiate Games Scheduled

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Efforts of two contenders to keep their Conference record clear of defeat occupy the spotlight in the Intercollegiate Conference football championship race this weekend. Two apparently stronger undefeated aspirants engage non-Conference rivals, three other games of intercollegiate, Conference and local flavors are on the program.

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It has a different flavor

Four Records Made by Lieut. Doolittle

Winner of the Schneider Cup Race Establishes Marks for Seaplanes

BAY SHORE PARK, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28 (AP)—Four seaplane records in the reward of Lieut. James H. Doolittle, United States Army, who has just completed a two-day record-smashing engagement with an army Curtiss racer here.

Lieutenant Doolittle yesterday streaked his little black ship over a three kilometer course in a special speed trial for an officially computed record of 248.72 miles per hour, the fastest a seaplane ever is known to have been flown. The mark avails the service of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, which, before the English supermarine, Napier S-4 was shipped to this country, recognized a record of 248.72 miles per hour, the fastest a seaplane ever is known to have been flown. The mark avails the service of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, which, before the English supermarine, Napier S-4 was shipped to this country, recognized a record of 248.72 miles per hour, the fastest a seaplane ever is known to have been flown.

Lieutenant Doolittle, in addition to his outstanding performance in yesterday's speed trial, retained the Jacques Schneider trophy in the United States Monday, setting up three records in so doing. Flying the same plane, his mark for the 350-kilometer Schneider distance was 232.57 miles per hour, for 100 kilometers it was 234.72 miles per hour and for 200 kilometers 234.352 miles per hour.

Yesterday's maximum speed record was made with a seaplane flying across the course, an unfavorable condition. Lieutenant Doolittle took the three-kilometer course after a 130-foot diving start, in accordance with the regulations of the Federation. His official record was computed as the average of four consecutive flights across the distance, two in each direction, to eliminate wind advantage or disadvantage. In his final try he covered the three kilometers in 72.34 seconds, a speed of 248.72 miles per hour. His statistics follow:

Time for Miles

Time	Miles
First out	24.48
First in	24.48
Second out	23.88
Second in	23.88
Third out	23.88
Third in	23.88

Doolittle Monday and yesterday also was the winning plane in the Pulitzer trophy race at Mitchell Field, where, after four consecutive flights, he set a record of 248.72 miles per hour. The plane, which was a Curtiss, was a record of 248.72 miles per hour. The plane, which was a Curtiss, was a record of 248.72 miles per hour. The plane, which was a Curtiss, was a record of 248.72 miles per hour.

STATZ NEARLY OUT IN THE FIRST ROUND

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 28 (AP)—Arnold Stutz, looked upon as a favorite to win the professional baseball players' second annual golf tournament, organized and staged himself here yesterday, to keep from being eliminated in the first round of match play. He finally won, 1 up, from Jess Orndorff, who years ago played under him in the Los Angeles Pacific Coast League club.

Other scores: Clyde Barfoot, leading Coast League pitcher last season, defeated Paul O. Hargrave, 1 up, in the second round. Arthur Shaffer, former New York Giant, defeated Ellis, also former New York Giant, 1 up. In the third round, Arthur Shaffer, former New York Giant, defeated Ellis, also former New York Giant, 1 up. In the third round, Arthur Shaffer, former New York Giant, defeated Ellis, also former New York Giant, 1 up.

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The Christian Science Monitor.

WISCONSIN HAS A GOOD CHANCE

New Harriers Developing Into Strong Runners Give Badgers Hope

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Discovery of three new men developing into strong distance runners has given University of Wisconsin grounds to hope for a repetition of cross-country championship honors won in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association race last year.

Of last year's champion team only Capt. R. H. Kubly '26 remained to keep the nucleus of the 1925-26 aggregation, all the others having graduated. Captain Kubly, who had a year of competition at Lawrence College before coming to Wisconsin, can be counted upon to finish among the leaders in any distance run, but even with an individual star a team cannot be strong without the balance supplied by several other good runners. A strong outlook was changed to one of hope when Coach Mead Burke found that balance in G. A. Schutt '26, E. J. Ellison '26, and V. J. Schumann '26. The three will comprise the squad to represent Wisconsin in the Conference cross-country run at Ann Arbor on Nov. 21, and the three will be chosen from among a quartet consisting of W. T. Reeves '26, W. A. Butz '27, R. L. McKee '28 and L. G. Guesbreck '28, with the selection still a matter of uncertainty.

Schutt was a star miler on the Wisconsin track team last year. Ellison is a former Ripon College star who reached the finals in the Olympic tryouts for the mile run at Boston last September and the Philadelphia Salomon mile and two mile in the fastest time ever made by a freshman at Wisconsin.

THE HOME FORUM

On Collaboration in Literature

NOWADAYS collaboration is practiced most often in the production of learned works, especially textbooks. Here there is a supplementation of knowledge or experience, one author supplying what the other does not know or has not done. Indeed, many of our monumental works of erudition, like the "Encyclopedia Britannica," the "Cambridge History of English Literature," could never have been produced at all without co-operation. Some may question, however, whether such co-operation is true collaboration. The popular notion of the latter is that in two or more authors work literally together, chapter by chapter, line by line, even word by word, the two collaborators acting as one. It is just possible that such close collaboration has at times been practiced and yet, the more one studies the subject, the less one believes it to be possible.

I once tried to write a three-act comedy with a friend, and our inexperience led us to attempt literal collaboration: that is, sitting at the same desk and framing every speech together. For nearly two years we met on certain nights, sat elbow to elbow, and agreed or tried to agree, on what should go down upon the paper. But the plan would not do. Before long we were writing scenes individually, after sufficient discussion of the plot, an amicable criticism of each other's share upon our next meeting. And even this free partnership was not wholly successful, because our sense of the humorous differed. All too often I thought that what my friend had written was silly, and he thought that what I had written was dull, or vice versa. The comedy dragged its slow length along and at last was finished, but that is about all one can say for it. It was never produced.

A little study of the methods of authors would have revealed to us that our plan was unlikely to succeed. In the Elizabethan drama collaboration was practiced more widely and successfully than, perhaps, in any other period. The partnership of Beaumont and Fletcher being only one among many. It was not uncommon for four, five, or six dramatists to unite in the making of a single play, but it is very doubtful that they ever proceeded after the manner of my friend and me. We know that the earliest strategy, "Gorboduc," was produced by five gentlemen amateurs, of whom each wrote one act; but, after "Gorboduc," the plan generally followed was to assign to each collaborator the part of the play which he was best able, by temperament or experience, to write. One man, for example, wrote the low comedy; another, the "strong" scenes; a third, the poetical or pastoral parts; the plot having been agreed upon previously. Or one, gifted with an inventive faculty, provided a scenario of the plot, which others expanded. Or, finally, one wrote a rough draft of the whole which others refined.

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Above Nations

Goethe, without being a Shakespeare, was cast in that mighty mould which we must call Shakespearean. He fell short of Shakespeare and he was different from Shakespeare, who was so to speak a "ninth wave" breaking on our Elizabethan shores with the momentum of great seas behind him, whereas Goethe was virtually a first wave unsupported and unimpelled by tradition and racial inspiration. Shakespeare crowned English literature. Goethe founded German literature. No Chaucer, no Spenser behind him; no long speech of his race; no great companions such as Shakespeare had; no sense of poetry and national expression such as Shakespeare breathed.—H. G. Wells.



Sunshine in the Pass of Brander

"The Wind in the Willows"

Well, the writer of my book is Kenneth Grahame. You have heard of him? Good, I thought so. The books you have read are The Golden Age and Dream Days. Am I not right? Thank you. But the book you have not read—my book—is The Wind in the Willows. Am I not right again? Ah, I was afraid so. The reason why I knew you had not read it is the reason why I call it "my" book. For the last ten or twelve years I have been recommending it. Usually I speak about it at my first meeting with a stranger. It is in my opening remark, just as yours is something futile about the weather. If I don't get it in at the beginning, I squeeze it in at the end. The stranger has got to have it some time. Should I ever find myself in the dock, and one never knows, my answer to the question whether I had anything to say would be, "Well, my lord, if I might just recommend a book to the jury before leaving." Mr. Justice Darling would probably pretend that he had read it, but he wouldn't deceive me.

For one cannot recommend a book to all the hundreds of people who have met in ten years without discovering whether it is well known or not. It is the amazing truth that the book I am talking of, The Wind in the Willows, until I told them about it. Some of them had never heard of Kenneth Grahame; well, one did not have to meet them again, and it takes all sorts to make a world. But most of them were in your position—great admirers of the author and his two earlier famous books, but ignorant thereafter. I had their promise before they left me, and waited confidently for their gratitude. No doubt they also spread the good news in their turn, and it is just possible that it reached you in this way, but it was to me, none the less, that your thanks were due.

In the summer they became bold and sang all night to the stars. Poplar leaf-birds have dear little songs, songs that are bathed in wind and warm scents—intimate whisperings. And now they are restless, filled with a movement irresistible. We watched them rise in a flock from the tree and fly strong and true over the town towards the East.

"Swallows!" said someone, who did not know the difference. Soon the Black Poplar will be bare, bare and silent, awaiting the return of the leaf-birds in the spring.

We threw the last crumb and closed the window. D. A. Lovell.

Friendship

Perfect friendship is that of good men who resemble each other in virtue; for these, as good themselves, are equal in their desire of good things for one another, and they who desire good things for their friends love them especially for the sake of these things. For they value them for what they are and not for something accidental. The friendship, therefore, of these men endures as long as they are good, for virtue is something stable. And each of them is good in himself and also in relation to his friend, for good men are both good absolutely and useful to each other.—Aristotle.

The Little Ships

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When first I read about that stormy wind upon the Sea of Galilee, Beating the furious waves into the ship until it was full, I pondered on the fate of all the little ships that were with him. Did they survive the lashing of the waves? Until the Master said, "Peace, be still," and the wind ceased?

Then recollection spoke of how he loved the little things.—The little children, "For such is the Kingdom of Heaven." The tiny sparrows, of which he said, "Not one is forgotten." The timid, trusting lambs that must be led beside the peaceful waters.

As I remembered this, I knew the little ships that followed him across that stormy sea. Could meet no wind so high or wave so deep but that God's love was there. A harbor safe amid the storm-blown spray. And thus the winds of little faith ceased blowing in my thought, And in their place I knew a loving calm Like that which fell upon the Galilean Sea And on the little ships so long ago.

Mabel Fett Miller.

Milton's Two Sides

Milton's poetry has been admired in his own and in all succeeding generations and in the most diverse schools of taste. His appeal both to the classically minded and to the votaries of romance is due to the fullness in which two things were present in him and in his work, the appreciation of form, appearing in his respect for unity, balance, and harmony, and the love of movement, the emotional stir and the versatility of imagination, which the formalist sought constantly and not always successfully to apprehend and enshrine. In Paradise Regained the style, as well as the underlying motive, speaks eloquently of the doubtful strife which was waged between the two sides of Milton's nature.—L. C. Martin, in Introduction to "Milton."

God Lightens the Darkness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN MAKING their way through the vale of human existence, not a few, at times, encounter clouds of darkness which seem opaque and unconquerable. The clouds may be caused by doubt as to what one's course should be respecting a course of action, or by fear allied to some serious past mistake, or by one's being in a state of mental dulness or confusion. The seeming causes, however, are of less importance than the recognition that the delusion is temporary, and that, however deep it may seem to be, the darkness can be dispelled. The Bible contains many narratives and declarations to substantiate this possibility; and those who are touched by such illusions, if they trust in the restorative power of our good heavenly Father, need not fear that mental darkness is a precursor to loss of intellectual vigor.

David, in humility recognizing himself as but a small thing in the great universe of divine light, wrote in his song of deliverance that, when he was overcome by darkness, God would light his "candle." Frequently during his service to King Saul, and later, when he was king of Israel, David was nearly overwhelmed by reproach, depression, and despair; but in the deepest extremities he constantly trusted in God, held to the joy which was given him, and triumphed. One cannot easily read the declarations of his positive faith, written into his psalms, without feeling something of the same uplift which resulted from the frequent proofs of the understanding, ever present with him, that God is the source of all true light, and that, as we read in 1 John, "in him is no darkness at all."

Discerning clearly the way whereby these victories were won, as chronicled in David's own writings and by the Biblical historians of his reign, Mary Baker Eddy has written into the fabric of Christian Science the positive rules whereby any sincere Bible student of today can obtain the same results. She teaches how to put on "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness"—to acknowledge joyfully from the heart the allness, perfection, and presence of God, good. In her doctrine, afflictions, tests, and trials are to be seen as opportunities for spiritual growth; for every phase of darkness, however severe, can be mastered through loyalty to God, every such trial serving to prove man's unity with his Maker. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 276 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "In Christian Science the midnight hour will al-

ways be the bridal hour, until 'no night is there.' The wise will 'have their lamps aglow, and light will illumine the darkness.' And she adds, "In the dark hours, wise Christian Scientists stand firmer than ever in their allegiance to God." Doubt and fear are but illusions of material sense, which the light of divine Love dispels.

In the light of Christian Science we find that mental darkness is wrong, and that Truth is the remedy. When thought seems overcome by the suggestion of depression or despair, the student of this Science recognizes the melody as an enemy; and, instead of agreeing with it, or coddling the suggestion with acceptance and self-pity, he turns on the life through Truth and denies it intelligence, power, or tenacity. Joyfully acknowledging God as the only intelligence, presence, and power, he opens the windows of his thought to Truth and Love, and goes on with his work.

Jesus assured that an unselfed love which occupies its moments helping others in practical ways is an ever available panacea, the student of Christian Science reflects God, the source of all his light and joy. He puts into practice that which Mrs. Eddy teaches (ibid., p. 154): "Strive for self-abnegation, justice, meekness, mercy, purity, love. Let your light reflect light." When this is done with gratitude for the privilege of progressing through experience, the reflection of Truth dispels the illusion, and all in the radius of the one tempted are benefited. So one learns with every encounter to rejoice in the opportunity; for he knows that victory is sure, since it is an effect of God's law. "For the commandment is a lamp; and the law is light," as we read in Proverbs.

It is an occasion for gladness that the world is gradually emerging from the night and darkness of materialism through the light of Christian Science; and, as we still encounter "the frequent night," we can recognize and accept the loving encouragement which Mrs. Eddy gives in these words (Science and Health, p. 215): "We are sometimes led to believe that darkness is as real as light; but Science affirms darkness to be only a mortal sense of the absence of light, at the coming of which darkness loses the appearance of reality. No sin and sorrow, disease and death, are the suppositional absence of Life, God, and free as phantoms of error before truth and love." (In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Gott erhellt die Finsternis

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE Menschen treffen zuweilen auf ihrem Wege durch das Tal des menschlichen Daseins Wolken der Finsternis an, die unendlich und unbeweglich zu sein scheiden. Die Wolken können hervorgehoben sein durch Zweifel an der Entscheidung einer Handlungswiese oder durch Furcht im Zusammenhang mit einem ernstlichen früheren begangenen Fehler, oder dadurch, dass man sich in einem Zustande mentaler Trägheit oder Verwirrung befindet. Die scheinbaren Ursachen sind jedoch von geringerer Wichtigkeit als die Erkenntnis, dass die Finsternis von der Natur der menschlichen Seele herkommt, und dass die Finsternis wie tief sie einschneidend auch sei, verschoben werden kann. Die Bibel enthält viele Erzählungen und Erklärungen, die diese Möglichkeit bestätigen; und diejenigen, die von solchen Trugvorstellungen angewandelt werden, brauchen, wenn sie auf die wiederherstellende Kraft unseres guten himmlischen Vaters vertrauen, nicht zu fürchten, dass Finsternis das Denken der Vorläufer eines Verlustes an Verstandskraft sei.

Als David in Demut sich nur für etwas Geringes in dem grossen Weltall des göttlichen Lichts hielt, schrieb er in seinem Befreiungslied, dass Gott seine "Leuchte" erleuchte, wenn ihm die Finsternis übermannen sollte. Er wurde David während seines Dienstes bei dem König Saul und später als König der Israeliten von Schmach, Entmutigung und Verzweiflung fast überwältigt; aber in den tiefsten Nöten vertraute er beständig auf Gott, hielt an der Freude, die ihm verliehen war, fest und siegte. Man kann die Erklärungen seines in seine Psalmen geschriebenen unerschütterlichen Glaubens nicht mit Ernst lesen, ohne etwas von derselben Erhebung zu fühlen, die aus den häufigen Beweisen des ihm beständig gegenwärtigen Verständnisses hervorging, dass Gott die Quelle alles wahren Lichts ist, und dass, wie wir im ersten Brief des Johannes lesen, "in ihm keine Finsternis ist."

In der klaren Erkenntnis, wie diese in David eigenen Schriften und von den biblischen Geschichtsschreibern seiner Regierungzeit aufzeichneten Siege gewonnen wurden, schrieb Mary Baker Eddy in Das Gewebe der Christlichen Wissenschaft die bestimmten Regeln, durch die heute jeder auf der richtigen Bahnen derselben Erkenntnis erlangen kann. Sie lehrt, wie man "schöne Kleider für einen betrieblen Geist" anzieht—freudig von Herzen die Allheit, Vollkommenheit und Gegenwart Gottes, des Guten, anerkennt. In ihrer Lehre werden Lehren als Gelegenheiten zu geistigem Wachstum angesehen; denn jede Erscheinungsform der Finsternis, wie schrecklich sie auch sei, kann durch Treue gegen Gott überwunden werden, und jede solche Prüfung dient dazu, des Menschen Einheit mit seinem Schöpfer zu beweisen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 276 von Miscellaneous Writings: "In der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird die Mitternachtsstunde stets die Hochzeitsstunde sein."

Man kann sich darüber freuen, dass sich die Welt durch das Licht der Christlichen Wissenschaft allmählich über die Nacht und Finsternis des Materialismus erhebt; und wenn wir immer noch "die düstere Nacht" antreffen, können wir die liebevolle Ermutigung, die die folgenden Worte der Mrs. Eddy für uns enthalten, erkennen und annehmen (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 315): "Wir werden auferstehen aus der Annahme verleiht, dass Dunkelheit so wirklich ist wie Licht; aber die Wissenschaft behauptet, dass Dunkelheit nur ein ertzlicher Begriff von der Abwesenheit des Lichts ist, bei dessen Kommen die Dunkelheit jeden Schein von Wirklichkeit verliert. So sind Sünde und Leid, Krankheit und Tod die unheimliche Abwesenheit von Leben, Gott, und wie Phantome des Irrtums stehen sie vor der Wahrheit und der Liebe."

The Cedar

Of the old garden, only a stray shining Of aspidod flames amid April's Or a cluster of acornite mist with weeds entwining! But, dark and lofty, a royal cedar towers By homely thorns; and whether the white rain drifts Or sun scorches, he holds the downs in ken. The western vales; his branchy llers he lifts. Older than many a generation of men.

On the Pnyx

Reardon's face was illumined with the glow of an exquisite memory. "Haven't I told you," he said, "of that marvellous sunset at Athens? I was on the Pnyx; had been rambling about there the whole afternoon. For I dressey a couple of hours I had noticed a growing rift of light in the clouds to the west; it looked as if the dull day might have a rich ending. That rift grew broader and brighter—the only bit of light in the sky. On Parnes there were white strips of ragged mist, hanging very low; the same on Hymettus, and even the peak of Lycabettus was just hidden. Of a sudden, the sun's rays broke out. They showed themselves first in a strangely beautiful way, striking from behind the seaward hills through the pass that leads to Eleusis, and so gleaming on the nearer slopes of Algaelos, making the clefts black and the rounded parts of the mountain wonderfully bright. The light grew brighter. All the rest of the landscape, remember, was untouched with a ray of light. This lasted only a minute or two, then the sun itself sank into the open patch sky and shot glory in every direction: broadening beams amote upwards over the dark clouds, and made them a lurid yellow. To the left of the sun, the Gulf of Aegina was all golden mist, the islands Boating in it vaguely. To the right, over Black Salamis, lay delicate strips of pale blue—indiscribably pale and delicate.

"You remember it very clearly." "As if I saw it now! But wait. I turned eastward, and there to my astonishment was a magnificent rainbow, a perfect semi-circle, stretching from the foot of Parnes to that of Hymettus, framing Athens and its hills, which grew brighter and brighter—the brighter for which there is no name among colours. Hymettus was of a soft misty warmth, a something tending to purple, its ridges marked by exquisitely soft and indistinct shadows, the rainbow coming right down in front. The Acropolis simply glowed and blazed. As the sun descended all these colours grew richer and warmer; for a moment the landscape was nearly crimson. Then suddenly the sun passed into the lower stratum of cloud, and the splendour died almost at once, except that there remained the northern half of the rainbow, which had become doubly visible, the west, the clouds were still glowing for a time; there were still shapes like great expanded wings, edged with refuigence."—George Gissing, in "New Grub Street."

Fish

The Muddish scolds the Flying Fish for flying— A thing no Honest Muddish dreams of trying.

—Arthur Guiterman.

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book.

Theatrical News—Art—Music—Motion Pictures

Finnish Home Art Decoration

Stockholm, Swed. Special Correspondence
AN EXHIBITION under the auspices of President Lauri Relander and Mrs. S. Relander, has recently been opened in Helsinki to commemorate the jubilee of the establishment of the Konstiti-förbundet (Household Art Society). The exhibition is being held in the Stenman, a fine gallery and incense room fitted with furniture built and designed by well-known Finnish architects, as well as handmade rugs, handwoven tablecloths, tapestries, and pottery. Its formal opening was attended by members of the Government, foreign diplomats, and well-known artists. Mrs. Relander, who has been actively interested in the improvement of home furnishing and decoration, is the patroness of the society and honorary president of the exposition.

The president of the exposition is Prof. Armas Lindgren, who, in his opening speech, reminded the public that the impulse for the foundation of this society came from John R. Kinn in England, whose influence affected even Helsinki as early as 1870. In 1874 a society was founded for the purpose of starting a school for handicraft and home art. From this Central School for Art Work, as it is called, materials, designs, and samples of work and instructions are sent into homes in the country, where a great part of the work is executed.

Miss Aini Nevalander of the Finnish Handicrafts Vanner, or Friends of Finnish Handicraft, showed to a representative of the Monitor the famous Finnish rug being made here. In a large and sunny atelier are the looms where young women of culture learn to tie the famous Smyrna knot, by which the tufts of yarn are fastened to the warp. From a historical point of view it is interesting to note that these rugs resemble the Achaean carpets in the technical details of the manner in which they are woven. But whereas the Oriental carpets usually have only one or two threads of the web between the rows of tufts, the Finnish rugs have, as a rule, from 10 to 20 threads. Ordinary modern Oriental carpets have anything from 800 to 2000 knots in a row, while the number in the Finnish rug varies only between 60 and 100.

These rugs, which in Finland are called "ryijyt" and in Sweden "tyger", are woven rugs for the floor of a soft gray and white or black and white, but there are many beautiful specimens which have the soft coloring of the Oriental antique rug. The rug was first used as a bedcover and was found in practically every girl's dowry, but sometimes it was used for the couple to stand upon while being married. It was also used as a decorative hanging, while less valuable specimens were used as sleigh robes. The oldest record of Finnish rugs occurs in a deed dated 1495.

Besides geometrical forms which gave symmetry to the rugs, there are designs taken from the vegetable world as, for example, the tulip and the tree of life. The finest examples of the tree of life motif are found in central Finland. The characteristic colors are a black, yellow and white. These rugs have a peculiarly pleasing sheen. The tulip is known from the Oriental carpets—one such dates about the year 1500. The rince style is represented in the numerous rugs from Finland, and, in the southern Ostrobothnia. This style has garlands, S-curves and wreaths. There is also the Cuvstavian style of garlands combined with stripes.

It is not, however, the design so much as the color that makes the charm of these rugs, which can bear comparison with the finest textiles in the world. The colors are made from vegetable dyes. Besides copies of the old designs, new designs are being worked out by this school.

Miss Nevalander explained that the Friends of Home Art are working along somewhat more cultivated lines than is the Helsinki Society, which develops home art. The aim of the Friends is to supply and educate the better class homes. Here, though typically Finnish, the colors are more subdued and designs more refined.

An important fact to be noted in this movement is that it is not merely women who weave and embroider in courses and schools, production has grown to the extent that articles are put on the market in bulk. It is a successful movement for the education of the public taste, which also supplies the demand for art articles and manufacture of de luxe articles.

The organization has also gone far in making new and interesting designs for furniture. In an interview with the architect, Nils Waststjerna, the Monitor's representative learned that the aim of the furniture designers is to use, as far as possible, the simple woods of the country but to handle them in such a way that

they appear as beautiful as if of the dearer sorts. Mr. Waststjerna, who has designed furniture for some of the best buildings in Helsinki, displayed in his own home some examples of this method. A table of polished pine inlaid in "flame" birch, in the form of animals, was very effective. There was also a cabinet, whose door was made of pine inlaid with curly birch and highly polished, which would have done honor to a palace.

"The School for Scandal"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Little Theater, beginning Oct. 28, 1925, Hubert Druce and William Street, have provided for the public "The School for Scandal," by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The version of the play follows closely upon that prepared by Augustin Daly. Staged by Hubert Druce. The cast:

Lady Snodgrass.....Beatrice Terry
Lady Snodgrass's Servant.....Tom Pate
Joseph Surface.....Frederick G. Lewis
Maria.....Nora Biddle
Crabtree.....John H. Brewer
Sir Benjamin Backbite.....Clara Allister
Lady Teazle.....Clara Allister
Sir Peter Teazle.....Kirk Ames
Sir Oliver Surface.....Sydney Paxton
Mrs. Fopples.....Max Montrose
Tripp.....David Belknap
Charles Surface.....Wilfred Seagram
Caroline.....Charles Bonnell
Sir Harry Plumptre.....Dwight George
Joseph's Servant.....James G. Morton

Every production of a play by Richard Brinsley Sheridan is interesting to students of the theater; therefore, advantage should be taken of the performances of this rare old comedy now being offered at the Little Theater. The production and costumes are beautiful, and the acting is well above the average in excellence throughout. It is what might be called a good standard stock company performance; neither better nor worse than that.

It is a bit unfortunate, however, that a production of one of Sheridan's plays or of Shakespeare's or Molière's must be acted better than ordinary in order that it shall grip a present-day audience. Mrs. Inuall, Hubert Druce, Beatrice Terry, Frederick G. Lewis, Florence Edney, Clara Allister, Sydney Paxton, Wilfred Seagram, and the others are all good, but a particularly noteworthy performance of "The School for Scandal" calls for brilliancy and illumination.

Buster Keaton Goes West

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Capitol Theater, "Go West," a motion picture, produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Buster Keaton has taken to making "westerns." His latest picture is a pictorial monologue on the delights of ranching, although Brown Eyes came close to crowd him for the laurels. This latest addition to the ranks of the screen does surprisingly well, considering her lack of experience in the studio. It is likely that she alone will be remembered for her intelligent acting long after the picture is forgotten. Somehow or other—and it is not always easy to say just why these feature comedies fail to carry—"Go West" is only moderately amusing. Mr. Keaton appears as his super-serious self and in a role that should arouse sympathy, but he goes through his various adventures in a too-lackluster way for the good of the film. Brown Eyes—must be told at once that she is a cow without even a crumpled horn, but with an affectionate nature not too common to her kind—gives the star real support all the way through, and helps him at the close to a remarkable triumph of generalship in conducting through the crowded streets of Los Angeles an enormous herd of cattle. Perhaps the makers of "Go West" have kept Mr. Keaton a bit too lonely a figure. Perhaps something of heart interest is lacking, something of a tender nature that even Brown Eyes' affecting devotion could not supply. As things stand, it falls a long way behind Keaton's other feature pictures.

R. F.

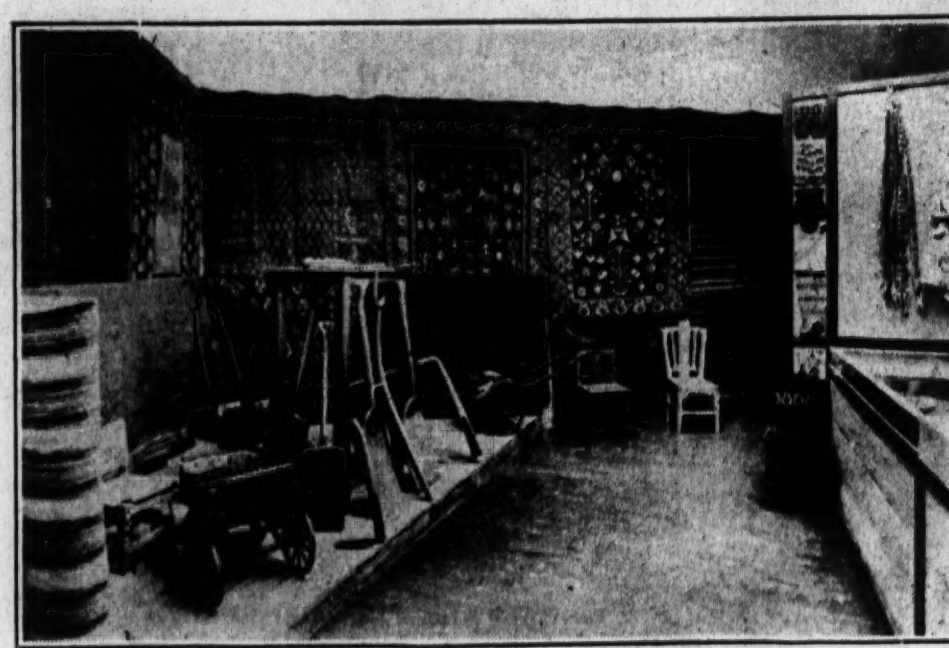


Exhibit of Finnish Household Art.

Music News and Reviews

Hanns Pick Soloist With

Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The third concert of the season of the Philadelphia Orchestra was given today. The soloist was Hanns Pick, the new soloist of the orchestra, who played the Haydn C major concerto, a work never before heard in this city.

It was Mr. Pick's first appearance as soloist in the regular symphony series. Mr. Pick showed great artistry in interpretation, especially in the more poetic and delicate passages, and played with ample technique and much refinement of style. His tone is sweet but small and there was an almost total absence of bravura playing, such as might be expected in a concerto of the Haydn type, that is frankly a solo with incidental accompaniment.

Mr. Pick's style of playing was of the chamber music rather than the virtuoso type, despite his manifest technical accomplishments—a style exceedingly rare and artistic in its reserve, as well as in its recognition of the orchestral elements of a composition in the concerto form—and very effective in a certain kind of concerto. However, the Haydn C major will stand more of the bravura style.

The soloist was at his best in the exquisite Lento, which is exactly adapted to his style and which he played with great poetry and a most refined sentiment, which was never allowed to become sentimental. The performance was very cordially received by the large audience.

The concert began with the rippling "Maggio Plute" overture of Mozart, as well as in its recognition of the orchestral elements of a composition in the concerto form—and very effective in a certain kind of concerto. However, the Haydn C major will stand more of the bravura style.

Friends of Music Produce

Honegger's "Le Roi David"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Arthur Honegger's symphonic poem, "Le Roi David," for chorus, soloists, reader and orchestra, text of René Morax, was produced at the Town Hall this evening under the auspices of the Society of the Friends of Music. The choir of the society, of which Stephen Townsend is rehearsal leader, and Miss Queens-Mario, Miss Marion Teiva and Armand Tokatyan sang; Léon Rothler declaimed the narrator's part; Arthur Bodansky conducted.

The work brings together in the most attractive form imaginable all those musical elements with which listeners have gradually been accepting as modern and inevitable. It means little, in method, it offers little that can be called original; and yet in general make-up and design, it represents a decided innovation. It is an oratorio among oratorios; and at the same time, it is a symphonic biography of an altogether new sort. It is a string of musical numbers, like "The Messiah" and "Elijah"; but it possesses all the cohesion of a tone poem. It possesses no consistent structure, since the composer in anything but a master-architect; nevertheless each chorus, each solo diversion and each orchestral interlude bears such an emotional relation to the context that it would mean little, taken alone, and means everything in the place to which it is assigned. There is no leading role; nor are there any minor roles. The figure, however, of the King stands in clear dramatic outline; sharply and with terrible clarity. The presence of the people, too, is insistent; not a mere symbolic throng.

The close of the concert was devoted to more modern works, two of the Debussy Nocturnes, "Nagues" and "Fêtes," and Richard Strauss' "Dance of the Seven Veils" from "Salome." The first of the Debussy nocturnes was finely performed, but the "Fêtes," especially the appearance of the miniature band and the very close of the work, was a masterpiece of orchestral direction and performance. The Richard Strauss number formed a fitting close to a diversified and interesting orchestral program.

R. F.

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Table d'hôte Luncheon Table d'hôte Dinner
11:30 to 2 P. M. 50c 5:30 to 8 P. M. \$1
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Garden Inn

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FOOD OF QUALITY
Regular Dinner 75c—8 to 10 P. M.
Sunday Chicken Dinners 85c
12 to 10 P. M.

Denver Art Museum.

DENVER, Colo.—At Chapel House, the home of the Denver Art Museum, in addition to the permanent collections, there are special exhibitions and lectures each month. An artist of national reputation will have his or her work in the main gallery for a month; while in the gold room, there are frequent exhibits by local artists.

For November, the chief exhibit will be Olive Rush of Santa Fe. Her paintings show Indian and Spanish influence. She is also known for her mural and fresco work.

During the first half of November a collection of Japanese prints, owned by Lucy Fletcher Brown of New York, will be shown. The prints are works of nineteenth century masters. Mrs. Brown will lecture during the month on Japanese prints. The second half of the month, Mrs. Grace Church Jones of Denver will exhibit her Colorado landscapes and other paintings.

RESTAURANTS

LOS ANGELES

ORANGE TEA SHOP

649 South Hope Street
Luncheon 25c
Dinner 35c
Tea 15c
Wine to San Francisco, via The Green Gate
100, 225 Grant Avenue

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

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Special 50c Luncheon and 75c Dinner
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Distinctive Food
by Women Cooks

11:30 to 7:30, Except Sundays

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(Around the Corner from the Public Library)
Good food, skilled service, and pleasant
atmosphere, all contribute to the thorough
enjoyment so necessary to dining well.

Special Students Dinner, 75c

81 Hingham St., Boston (Back Bay 9608)

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RESTAURANT

Good Food—Quick Service
Reasonable Prices

153 Mass. Avenue—228 Mass. Avenue
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American and Chinese Restaurant

85c Individual
Plan
SERVED
DAILY
Except Sat. and
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5 to 8 P. M.

Dine and Dance Every Evening 8 to 12 P. M.
No Cover Charge

200 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

IF TASTY FOOD

In a quiet and beautiful atmosphere
where suitable to you why not try

The Samung

Chinese American Dishes

241-243 Huntington Ave., Boston
Near Massachusetts Avenue

A La Carte All Hours
Refined Music

Prompt, Efficient and Courteous
Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Oct. 24

A GREEKING with the calendar

A modern works of art is the Arts Club exhibition of American Indian Paintings and Applied Arts assembled for the opening event of the autumn. There is no hint of the primitive in this colorful showing of paintings on the walls, exquisitely woven Navajo rugs and blankets, fanciful garments, and ceremonial scarves, groups of shapely jars in black and colors with decorations and necklaces and bracelets of old silver artistically fashioned and set with turquoise or combined with coral.

Certain features, such as the paintings, recall the earlier display at the Newberry Library still open, and pottery indicates that has been shown at the Field Museum or the Art Institute; but examining the grouped works with a catalogue listing over 200 numbers, one realizes that all that was known before has built up a background and that this superb showing marks an advance, namely a renaissance of the art of the Pueblos of New Mexico and thereabouts.

The Eastern Association of Indian Affairs and the New Mexico Association of Indian Affairs with interested artists are promoting an acquaintance between genuine Indian arts and the American whites of artistic tendencies. Alfonso Roybal, a young Indian, who is called Awa Tsih at his native San Ildefonso Pueblo, is the leader of the revival of a style of painting new in its tendencies but a distinct inheritance of the ancient arts of the Hopi Pueblos. The dozen drawings in color of the snake dance, the eagle, buffalo, butterfly, thunder, antelope, how and arrow and other dances present positions and costumes in fine color combinations. The applied arts and their decorations of ceremonial dress are followed in the rug weavings.

Comparing these interesting paintings, well executed by young men and women, with the old Zuni jars and other examples from the Pueblo pottery and the borders of the textiles and rugs, it will be seen that a similar artistic instinct controls the expression of the different groups of crafts workers, each of whom has a critical standard of good workmanship. The silversmiths were masters fashioning the silver squash blossoms to a shining perfection. The pieces with turquoise settings meet an exacting taste. Yet nothing in this Art Club show of applied arts of the Pueblos of San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, and their associates is other than the best work of a season which excites the admiration and pride of native Americans who have long looked for an indigenous art rooted in the soil and here find it among a self-respecting tribe of Indians whose his-

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

De Old English Restaurant

14 East 44th St.
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A la Carte Throughout Day

RESTAURANTS

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Specializes on Fried Chicken
Southern Style \$1.00 Plate
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Luncheon 11:30 to 2, Dinner 5:30-7:30
Norway and Palm Beach Streets
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Special Luncheon 45c and 60c
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Also a la carte at all hours.
Try us once and be convinced.
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And as for prices, Judge for yourself. Luncheon, 50c & 60c, Dinner, 50c.

Special Chicken Dinner Every Sunday, 75c

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Reputed Cuisine and Exceptional Service.
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BOSTON

In Cambridge at 23 Dunster Street

Indian Arts and Crafts in Chicago

Chicago, Oct. 24

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RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL

SUN. AFTER. NOV. 8, at 3:30

Rachmaninoff

ANNOUNCED BY THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY

Anne Nichols Presents

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE

CASTLE SQ. THEATRE

ELENA BARBERI

(Italian American Pianist)

RECITAL IN JORDAN HALL

on the Evening of Nov. 5th

AT 8:15 O'CLOCK

Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, at Box Office

Clackering Piano used.

(What place didacticism in her work is her understanding of the thought of her own nation and her delight in building it into the possession of her hearers.—W. F. T. The Christian Science Monitor.)

JORDAN HALL

TONS. EVE. NOV. 5, AT 8:15

FRISKIN

PIANIST

WED. EVE. NOV. 4, AT 8:15

CROOKS

TENOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The League in Action

There is a certain poetic fitness in the fact that it was in the Clock Room of the French Foreign Office that the League of Nations spokesmen announced to the representatives of Greece and Bulgaria that they must cease their warring or fall under the ban of the civilized world. For it was in that dignified chamber, in the last days of the Peace Conference, that Woodrow Wilson read to the representatives of the allied powers the Covenant of the League, and Georges Clemenceau proclaimed it as the solemnly ratified pact of the powers.

Years have rolled by and Europe, like all territories after a great conflict, has found the task of actually attaining peace as costly and almost as wearisome as that of prosecuting a war. The League, which all thought would be a controlling factor in the restoration of international harmony, has helped but little. Crippled at the outset by the withdrawal of the United States, which above all other nations was responsible for its creation, it hesitated for a time, then reformed its ranks to close up the gap thus left and went on with its campaign. Hardly yet has it regained the impetus it then lost.

But the Balkans—that kettle in which always a war-broth is stewing—have given to the League at once its greatest opportunity and its most crucial test. Twelve years ago the spluttering conflict in which Greece and Bulgaria are now engaged would have brought all Europe into the field. The "balance in the Balkans," that delicate adjustment in the maintenance of which every power thought itself obligated to play a part, could not then have been thus rudely shaken without dragging in the rest of Europe.

Constantinople, the Dardanelles, the control of the Aegean—all the stakes for which Western diplomats gambled in the Near East, would then have been involved. Today Europe is weary and impoverished. Constantinople and the Dardanelles have been given back to Turkey, which, regained at the Lausanne council table all she had lost in her attempt to aid the central powers to conquer Europe. The unwillingness of western Europe to become embroiled again led to what in normal times would have been looked upon as an abject surrender to the Turk.

That aversion to war continues. Because of it Great Britain has submitted to a degree of aggression on the part of the Turks around Mosul that would have been unthinkable in earlier years. That issue has gone to the Hague as the Greco-Bulgarian imbroglio has been taken over by the League of Nations. In each instance the crucial test will come when the awards are handed down. Will the parties to the dispute accept the decisions rendered? If not, will the war-weary nations of Europe be willing to maintain the decrees by force?

Until these questions are answered the capacity of Europe to govern itself peacefully, through arbitration rather than by arms, will remain undetermined. But even while the issue is pending, the troops, Turkish and British, around Mosul are quiescent; the guns, Greek and Bulgarian, on the Macedonian frontier are silent. That alone is something. It testifies to the existence of a force, unknown in 1914, that is substituting the orderly and rational course of arbitration for the swift opening of the cannon as at Belgrade in the days of the beginning of Europe's suicidal war. That this substitution may be complete and permanent must surely be the wish and the prayer of all who have the well-being of mankind at heart.

This is not alone a crucial test of the League. It is a test of the sincerity of those who, while proclaiming themselves the advocates of peace, insist that it shall be maintained by their own methods exclusively. If in its adjustment of the menacing quarrel between Greece and Bulgaria, the League shall prove successful it will be a long step toward ending all wars. No right-minded person can fail to hope earnestly for such success.

About the time for the assembling of the Congress of the United States there will be another gathering in Washington, D. C., that may have more momentous results than any of the laws that will be enacted by the national Legislature. This will be the meeting of the National Distribution

Conference, organized by the chambers of commerce of the United States for the purpose of investigating the methods by which goods of an aggregate value of more than \$50,000,000,000 are transmitted yearly from producer to consumer. For nearly a year numerous committees have been making surveys of the various agencies and activities that relate to wholesale and retail merchandising.

An immense amount of pertinent information has been secured from original sources, and will be arranged for presentation to the conference in such forms as will give, for the first time, an accurate picture of the mechanism by which the country's commodities find their way to the buyer at retail. Based upon these ascertained facts, it is hoped and expected that practical suggestions will be made for the elimination of much of the waste that now adds so largely to distribution costs, and for the adoption of more economic and ethical methods, that will benefit both merchants and the public.

In taking this action looking to the betterment of merchandising conditions, the promoters of the conference were doubtless influenced to some extent by the widespread belief that, following the World War price-inflation, the cost of marketing the mass of commodities has been altogether too high. But while they concede the fact of increasing costs, those directly engaged in trade have been so entangled in long-established conditions and customs that they have in most cases been

unable to effect any substantial reduction. Unless the co-operation of all who are interested—manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers—can be secured, little can be done by individual effort.

It is here that the movement initiated by the chambers of commerce gives promise of substantial savings in various directions, such as that of greatly reducing the vast annual losses due to bankruptcy frauds, by avoidance of unethical credit practices. What one merchant, or set of merchants, cannot accomplish alone, may be achieved by common action, pursuant to business codes laid down by the competent men of affairs, who are associated in the conference. If their plans can be carried out, the resultant saving to the American people will be much greater than even the welcome reduction of national taxes that is promised.

As days have lengthened into weeks, and as weeks promise to lengthen into months, it becomes convincingly apparent that the complacency with which the strike in the anthracite fields of the United States was regarded in high official circles was either assumed or unwarranted. With the strike impending, it was intimated by those who claimed to speak authoritatively that at the proper time, even if an impasse were reached between the miners and their employers, adequate federal power would be exerted to compel a resumption of production and distribution of fuel. While there has been no admission, so far as known, of a lack of this authority, the fact remains that no way has been found up to the present to compel the men to return to the mines under the conditions to which they object, or to force the mine operators or owners to yield to the demand for higher wages.

It has been estimated that the losses to the men, the mine proprietors, and the coal-carrying railroads, already total many millions of dollars. The loss to the public, and the inconvenience and suffering caused and in prospect, cannot so easily be reckoned in dollars. If anyone has profited a penny by the action of the strikers or the refusal of the operators to take the necessary steps to compose the existing differences, that fact has not been made to appear. There has been a sharp advance in anthracite prices, but this is due to the comparatively small stocks in storage and available for immediate delivery.

A sympathetic estimate of every effort by those employed in productive industries to better their immediate conditions by the militant methods of the strike compels the conclusion that in most cases the economic losses outweigh the economic gains. A similar survey of industry's side of the ledger likewise shows the futility of arbitrarily refusing to enter upon negotiations which might result in agreements satisfactory to both sides, and which might at the same time protect and conserve a public right, now quite generally overlooked. There is, in every controversy of the kind which has resulted in the complete cessation of activity in the anthracite fields, a right solution. If it may be admitted, for the purposes of the argument, that both the men and the employers in the present instance desire right and justice, steps should have been taken long ago to invoke the good offices of an arbitral tribunal empowered, by agreement or by law, to ascertain the facts and reach a conclusion which would be binding and final.

That no such tribunal can assume this prerogative under the law is due as much to the unwillingness of the leaders of union labor to submit to such jurisdiction as to the refusal of the representatives of employing capital to surrender a privilege which has long been insisted upon. It may be vain and unconvincing to argue that both Labor and Capital have been oppressed and imposed upon because of recurrent avoidable losses which both have suffered through lack of that compulsory arbitral authority which each opposes. When this fact becomes patent and the folly of the present destructive method is realized, then both will turn willingly to the better and saner way.

But in the meantime, what of the rights of the public? There exists, as must be admitted, an inalienable common right to the natural products of the coal fields, just as there exists a similar right to the enjoyment of those utilities in the uninterrupted operation of which there is an unquestioned public right. How long is this right to remain unasserted? It may still remain undetermined whether or not the assertion of the public right would include the power to take over private property, such as the coal mines, in time of peace, but there is no doubt regarding the public right to compel the submission of such differences as now exist to arbitration. That, possibly, is the power which is held in reserve, and to which somewhat indefinite reference has been made.

Legislative assemblies have influenced the problem of abstinence in two ways: by the liquor laws they have passed or refused to pass, and by their own habits. From the latter angle the decision of the Glasgow City Council that in the future no intoxicating liquors will be provided at functions held under the auspices of the Corporation demands a word of comment. It has little or no bearing on the legal status of the traffic in liquors, but it illustrates rather vividly the changed moral sense of elected representatives.

Down to the middle of the nineteenth century the British Parliament was a forum in which drunkenness did not seem to be incompatible with eloquence, ability and a measure of respect from fellow members. The habits of Pitt, Charles James Fox, Dundas and Townshend are well known. Pitt and Dundas once finished seven bottles of strong port wine before going to the House, and when it was asked how Pitt, after such potations, could dominate the House of Commons, as he did, the answer was that he was addressing an assembly few of whose members had drunk less. Lord Chancellor Brougham refreshed himself copiously while on the Wool-

sack. Nor were customs in the American Congress decisively superior. John Randolph of Roanoke used to exclaim, "Tims, more porter," every ten or fifteen minutes while he was making a speech. The doorkeeper would hand him a glass of malt liquor and in this way he would consume three or four quarts during the afternoon.

Any reader of parliamentary or congressional reminiscences will know that there have been immense changes in manners, and that they began well before the initial regulatory statutes. When Winston Churchill, in his lengthy budget speech last spring, sipped a stimulant of whisky and water, the cables carried the news over the world. Even the anti-prohibition press realized that here was an act out of keeping with what society had come to look upon as proper deportment in a legislative debate. The action of the Glasgow City Council is an index of general progress.

The importance of advertising in modern business is being impressively demonstrated at the eighth annual convention and exposition of the Direct Mail Advertising Association, now being held in Boston. While direct mail advertising is but one method of selling by the printed word, it is a highly important one, and is being considered with increasing favor by advertisers in all classes of business. The world has progressed far beyond the original public advertising medium—the town crier with his clanging bell and strident voice—but the fundamental purpose of advertising, in whatever form it may be manifested, is essentially the same as it was then: publicly to announce an offering or a requirement.

Overenthusiasm for one or other of the well-known methods of sales publicity has led certain so-called experts to advocate one method to the exclusion of another. The admitted excessive cost of distribution of national commodities is a matter of concern to American business men, from Mr. Hoover down to the retail merchant; and there are those who lay the blame at the door of advertising. But it should be remembered that any failure on the part of advertising to produce adequate returns may be due to a variety of seeming causes, ranging from a lack of knowledge or appreciation of the best medium for presenting the advertiser's message, to a failure to appreciate the prospective buyer's point of view.

There is much to be said for that method of publicity that utilizes the mails in carrying a piece of printed advertising matter direct to a prospective customer, in the semblance of a private communication. But a sine qua non to success in selling by this method is that the great percentage of those thus addressed through the mails should be potential customers. Without this guarantee, expensive printing and postage will be wasted in quarters from which returns may hardly be expected under any circumstances. It is at this point that the daily newspaper with its advertising pages may prove to be the wisest form of initial advertising for many people.

Instead of being considered a competitor to direct mail advertising, the advertising pages of a newspaper should be looked upon as the complement. By judicious, well-prepared and regular advertising in the right medium, manufacturers, distributors and retail merchants have built up at a comparatively small cost mailing lists of prospective customers, whose names were received from inquiries resulting from the newspaper advertisements.

In the present stage of economic business activity, it would seem that advertising by existing methods is a real necessity. The slogan, "Truth in Advertising," is being lived up to by the majority of those who employ printed advertising as a means of selling their product; and in an increasing degree the columns of reputable journals and periodicals are being closed to all advertising that fails to measure up to this test.

Confessing freely that editing a single issue of a city daily newspaper was about the hardest thing he ever tried to do, Arthur E. Nelson, Mayor of St. Paul, Minn., nevertheless accomplished that undertaking with marked success and credit to himself in a recent number of the Sunday Pioneer Press of his city. Mayor Nelson demonstrated that an attractive and thoroughly serviceable newspaper can be turned out, even by an unskilled editor, through the exercise of good judgment and taste in the selection and arrangement of its news. Sensational headlines were omitted as unnecessary, and crime news was segregated on a single inner page, "for purposes of comparison and to point a moral, not because the editor thinks it of any particular importance." Yet the front page is bright with interesting headlines and informative stories, attractively arranged. No one without positively depraved taste could fail to be pleased with the result. Mayor Nelson has done the cause of improved journalism a distinct service. He has shown the journalistic fraternity the type of paper which the better public wants.

While not holding any brief for the so-called "mystics of Islam," who in the past have made their living in Turkey largely by playing upon the ignorance and superstition of the Turkish peasants, one cannot help wondering what will happen to them as a result of the Turkish Government's recent decree closing all monasteries in the Republic. For as a result of this ruling, these men—some 20,000 in number—have been thrown out into the world, utterly unfitted, it would seem, for any pursuit other than the one they have been following. These "dervishes," by whirling, spinning and howling, have been in the habit of working themselves into such a frenzy that they become insensible to pain and are considered by the peasants to be invested with divine power. Certainly the world will be none the worse for the fact that tourists to Constantinople will no longer be paying out money to see these acrobatic manifestations of so-called religion and piety.

The Silent Salesman

"Well, Archie, if you feel that you must accept the vicar's invitation to open the bazaar, please don't make an extemporary speech; write it out carefully and read it," said his wife.

"Such was my intention," replied Archibald with dignity as he rose from the breakfast table. "The occasion is much too important to rely on the spur of the moment. In my response to the urgent appeal from the vicar for help in this worthy, uplifting and indeed noble cause, I—"

"What is the cause?" I asked.

"Why—er—my brother-in-law referred to the letter he was flourishing, 'the bazaar is in aid of the New-Parish-Pump Fund,' and if you know anything about a bazaar, you must know that a great deal depends upon it being opened properly."

The foregoing conversation took place at my brother-in-law's country place in Sussex on the occasion of my week-end visit. When I left for London the next morning, Archibald was hard at work in what he is pleased to call his study. I popped in to bid him good-by and found his desk strewn with many pencilled sheets. He gazed at me vacantly, shook my hand limply and said he was pleased to meet me. Then he turned to his labors.

Two weeks later, Archibald confronted me in his sunlit garden. There was a smile of triumph on his face and a roll of manuscript in his hand. It was the morning of the day on which the bazaar was to be opened. We were to drive over to Pudborough after lunch.

"Shall I read it to you?" asked Archibald, indicating the roll of manuscript.

"Delighted," I replied, sinking into a garden chair. His wife hastily excused herself and fled into the house. I discovered later that she had heard Archie's speech seven times during the past two weeks, and expected to hear it again at the bazaar.

Archibald began to read. He started with water, gave its chemical analysis, enlarged upon the fact that the human body was practically two-thirds water, and drew attention to the earth itself as being, three-fourths aqueous. Then, touching upon the story of the Flood, he drifted naturally to the subject of pumps. He traced the history of the pump from remotest times and primitive shapes and styles down to the present day.

The encyclopedia had evidently yielded up its treasures. He emphasized the vital importance of the pump in bringing the cool water from the depths of the earth to slake the thirst of mankind.

It was a warm, restful morning, the garden chair was cushioned and comfortable, the hum of insects and the sweet trill of a lark high overhead blended solemnly with the tone of the reader's voice. It was all very nice after a strenuous yesterday in London. I woke to hear Archibald quoting poetry.

The old quaking bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket, that hung in the well.

Then the going sounded, Archibald laid his manuscript on the garden seat, put a stone on it to guard against the wind, and we went in to lunch. There was but little time to spare after lunch. Archibald had to change into his morning suit and silk hat, his wife into a picturesque afternoon gown, and considerable valuable time was lost by both in discussing my old tweed suit, the final conclusion being that, as I had brought no other, they would have to make the best of me as I was.

At twenty minutes to two we were on the high road with Pudborough ten miles further on. We went through with five minutes to spare. The vicar met us in the flag-studded garden of the vicarage, where a huge tent had been erected to hold the bazaar. The garden was crowded with an animated throng of the "best people" gathered from miles around.

The vicar gallantly escorted Mrs. Archibald toward an annex to the great tent, and Archibald and I followed. Suddenly Archibald stopped and gripped my arm.

"I've lost my speech!" he cried in a low voice.

"Your what?"

"My speech!" he repeated.

"Nonsense!" I said soothingly. "You are speaking all right. Pull yourself together."

"Not my voice, my speech! The one I have written! It's not in my pocket!"

"Oh!" I cried, and it is wonderful what shades of meaning can be expressed by this simple little word of two letters.

"What could I have done with it?" cried Archibald, exploring his pockets again.

"You could have left it on the garden seat weighted down with a stone!" I blurted in an illuminating flash of memory.

With a groan Archibald abandoned his pockets.

"Never mind," I said comfortingly. "You surely remember some of it, and the spur of the moment will supply the rest. Remember your brilliant effort at the Battelton Town Hall!"

A retort trembled on Archibald's lips, but the voice of the vicar intervened.

"Ah, Mr. Plumpton, if you will come with me to the platform, I think it is time to begin."

I left my companion to the vicar's care and sought Mrs. Archibald in the crowd gathered in front of the low platform before the main tent.

The vicar spoke first and spoke well, as vicars always do. It being a gift, apparently, his oration was a warm eulogy of "our distinguished guest, Mr. Archibald Plumpton, who has kindly consented to open the bazaar." When the distinguished guest arose there was considerable applause. His face flushed and he bowed awkwardly.

"Where's his speech?" whispered Mrs. Archibald as she noticed her husband's empty hands. "Is he going to rely on the spur of the moment again?"

"He's going to rely on his memory, I think. He's left his manuscript at home in the garden." My sister gasped and leaned against my shoulder.

"Ladies and gentlemen," began Archibald in a thin voice. "I am glad to be here this afternoon in aid of this noble cause and to open the new pump, er—I should say the bazaar in aid of the fund for the new pump which will, I hope, be erected in the village square where the funds of the fund are—er—sufficient to provide the—er—necessary funds which we still lack over and above the present nonexistent fund."

"The word 'pump,' if I remember rightly, comes from the Latin word 'pumpus,' and is also probably derived from the French word 'pompe,' meaning to draw up or down, as the case may be, and in this case it means water. While driving here this afternoon I was reminded of what every schoolboy knows, that water is composed of two gases, oxygen and—er—nitrogen in equal proportions. (Wild giggle from a schoolboy in the front row.)

"Water is the most widely and I may even say broadly diffused, if not distributed, substance on the earth, and two-thirds of us present here today are nothing but water." (Much laughter, many evidently being under the impression that Archibald was making a humorous speech.)

"Water," continued Archibald (being under no such impression, and wiping his brow), "water has existed from remotest times, and is one of the most important things in the world. It is an essential to us and also to the human race. Can we imagine what the world would be without water? No water to wash with—'Hoory!' from the schoolboy in front! 'No streams to fish in, no lakes to boat on, no oceans to carry our ships!'

"Where, I ask you, would the British Navy be without water? Britannia would no longer rule the waves. And why? Why, I ask you, would Britannia no longer rule the waves? Because—because, it must be clear to you that there would be no waves—waves to wale! No water, no waves; no waves, no ships; no ships, no Empire!"

"England's glory perished for lack of water! Think of it! England's glory faded and she came as the wind wafts the dust of the English Channel over our fair fields, choking up the—er—holes in our putting greens! In the face of this disaster threatening our very homes and firesides, knocking like the wolf at our gates, menacing us with outstretched, open arms, shaking its very face in our faces, can any one of us here this afternoon fail to do likewise—er—I mean to say, his duty, so that our derelict parish pump may be replaced by one which will again spout forth its cooling streams and—save the Empire!" (Hilarious cheers and laughter. Archibald's reputation as a humorous speaker evidently established.)

"It must be plain to you," continued Archibald (gratified but rather puzzled by the laughter) "that everything

The Bazaar

should be in its right place at all times, thus establishing the law of harmonious—er—hydrostatics. Water at the bottom of a well is clearly in its right place, and therefore we need a new pump to—er—take it out of its place, if you follow me. In this way the law of compensating energy is—er—is compensated. I mean to say, the new pump will bring the water up, when we drink the water, it will—er—naturally go down again, if I make myself clear."

"Is he trying to be funny?" whispered Mrs. Archibald. "I don't think so, but he's succeeding!" I whispered in reply.

"Now," continued Archibald, wiping his brow again, "I would like to tell you about the pumps of ancient times. They were not like the pumps of today. They were quite different, different in appearance, in—er—looks, in—in construction, quite different—er—I dare say if an ancient Roman pump was put down in the well of our village square, you would notice the difference at once, anyone would, anyone of average intelligence, I mean."

"It would look different, it—er—" (Archibald was evidently pumping his memory, but the result was absolutely nil. However, he went on with a weary yawn, a description of these ancient pumps. We are not concerned with the Roman Empire which—er—declined and fell, but rather with our own Empire which—er—rose and is still rising—er—rising.

"I am informed that the pump we propose to erect in the village square will be of the most modern description, and will not only be a thing of beauty but a joy forever as long as it lasts until it is worn out. It will be painted green to harmonize with the surrounding inhabitants—er—habitations of Pudborough."

"Remembering the cause of the worthy nature, I mean the worthy cause of nature, I should say—er—the worthy nature of the cause we all have so much at heart, I am convinced almost that everyone here will rise as one man and will proceed from stall to stall, buying here a little and there a little more, at prices which I am told cannot be equaled in the London shops."

"In conclusion I may say that water and the thought of the disused well in the village square recall to my memory one of the many poems I learned in my boyhood days. I shall never forget it. It is a poem the words of which cling and refuse to be—er—unclung."

"It is entitled 'The Old Taken Bucket.' It applies so happily to the present occasion that I may be forgiven if I repeat it—er—doubtless many of you remember it as well as I do—er—" (Archibald pumps his memory again, result almost nil.)

How dear to my heart are the scenes—er—scenes of my childhood.

When—er—when—er—

And then it goes on to say,

The old quaking bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket, that—er—fell down the well.

(Universal cheers, laughter and hand-clapping, during which Archibald motions toward the tent and is heard to say that the pump is now open.)

We reached the platform at a time to hear the vicar say as he shook Archibald's hand fervently: "My dear Mr. Plumpton, I had no idea that you were a humorous speaker! You have started the bazaar off splendidly! Spontaneous humor is a rare gift. Thank you again and again!"

Archibald gazed at him blankly for a moment, then he grinned and said: "Well, I—er—was born with a sense of humor, and you know occasions like this—er—"

A buzz of congratulations interrupted.

"I wish I knew whether Archie intended to be funny or not," said Mrs. Archibald wistfully.

"Didn't you hear him tell the vicar that he was born with a sense of humor?"

"Yes, but—"

"Come along, let's help save the Empire." A. B. F.

The Week in Berlin

Berlin

For the first time the population in general took an interest in the maneuvers of the Reichswehr this autumn. The principal newspapers published long reports of the special correspondents and not a single unfavorable criticism was heard. In an interview with Dr. Otto Gessler, Minister of Defense, recently gave to the press he emphasized that scarcely any damage to the surrounding country had been done by the troops in the course of the maneuvers. This he attributed to the fact that the good discipline, but also to the fact that the troops no longer attack in great masses and that all cavalry attacks have been eliminated. It was owing to the latter attacks that much damage was frequently done in the pre-war maneuvers.

The Minister, however, could also proudly state that his soldiers had committed no acts of violence to be ashamed of, and that they were welcomed by the population most heartily. The maneuvers, he added, had been held within the limits prescribed by the Treaty of Versailles with the object of preparing the troops for the protection of the frontiers for which they were intended. This year's maneuvers very clearly showed the change which has taken place in the system of the German Army. Whereas before the war rigid discipline was only maintained by strictest subordination of the private toward their superiors, with the result that the individual soldier was virtually a machine and was thus seldom capable of acting for himself, a fact which became noticeable during the war, now every soldier is trained to think for himself.

Blind subordination has been replaced by a feeling of respect toward the officer in whom the private sees the elder and more experienced soldier. The officers, who no longer are in a privileged social position, moreover, show more understanding for the position of the common soldier. This cultivation of individual thinking in the private has been necessitated by the modern form of attack in which the soldiers advance often twenty and thirty meters apart from one another.

It is interesting to note that every man belonging to the cavalry is also trained as an infantryman. Greatest mobility is the foundation upon which the training of the present German Army is based. The military value of the Reichswehr, however, is greatly reduced by the fact that the Allies have forbidden Germany the use of tanks, gas and military airplanes. The Reichswehr, it is quite openly admitted, is therefore not in a position to attack a well-equipped opponent, but as a means of protecting the frontier even against a stronger force it should prove very valuable, it is said.

That despite the stabilization of the mark the after effects of the inflation are still being felt by thousands of persons of this city is seen from the fact that still about 12,000 cheap meals are being served every day to destitute people in the municipal and other public so-called "dining houses." This number, of course, cannot be compared with those recorded during the climax of the inflation period, when not less than 30,000 meals were served every day in this fashion. It is a sad fact, however, that the number of meals is increasing again. About 7000 are served in the municipal "dining houses" and 5000 in private kitchens maintained to a great extent by women's organizations, while several hundred meals daily are being served to school children whose parents are poor. The municipal authorities are still maintaining fourteen dining houses, or half of the number needed during the inflation. Here principally destitute members of the middle class and students, apprentices and many unemployed obtain their meals. The food is served out by the liter, a liter costing about six cents, and a half liter about three cents. The food is cooked in a central kitchen and much pains is taken to maintain a certain variety. Three times a week the meals contain a quarter of a pound of meat. No meals are served on Sundays, but on Saturdays a double ration may be obtained.

Gasoline sales stations fitted with special sales apparatus, as are seen by the thousands in the United States and Great Britain, are being introduced here only very gradually, owing to the little developed automobile traffic in this country. In Berlin alone there are not more than five such curb stations, which, it is interesting to note, are all located in the district of Wilmersdorf, in the west of Berlin. Their value, however, is greatly decreased by the fact that the municipal authorities have forbidden the sale of gasoline at these stations after the closing hour of the shops—that is, after seven o'clock in the evening. Now the Union of Traveling Businessmen has asked the authorities to permit taking at other hours of the day also. There has been some talk lately to the effect that the City Council intends to take over the erection of tanking stations.

Drink and Parliamentary Habits

Editorial Notes